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The Redskin

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1977

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Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

VOLUME XII OCTOBER, 1977 NUMBER 4

The Redskin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
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IMPORTANT CHANGES

To expedite the transfer of the duties of the office of treasurer, it is deemed very advantageous to make the transfer as of the October issue mailing. Thus the new treasurer will be in a position to begin handling the society business of 1978 and 1979 in an orderly manner and thereby eliminating much confusion in serving our members.

We are very fortunate in having Mr. Tom Pritchard of Franklin, Indiana, as our new treasurer. Mr. Pritchard has assured me that he is looking forward to serving the society in this capacity and will promptly process all dues payments, new and renewals; will mail out membership without delay; will take care of undelivered issues, changes of addresses and answer any other inquiries pertinent to his office and the good of the society. He will also see to it that a booth is available at all society meetings to handle the business of our members and visitors. This will relieve the president and vice-president of this duty and enable them to better perform their own duties which are very necessary to the promotion of successful meetings of our society.

The office of the treasurer is an arduous and unrewarding chore and I know Tom would appreciate deeply the cooperation of our members in carrying out his duties. Prompt payment of dues, prompt notice of change of addresses, and patience in the adjustment of problems that do arise. It is hoped that our members will express to Tom their full support.

The Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. has not raised its dues from its present rate, which should be a pleasant note to our members. All operating, publishing and mailing costs have increased at a rapid rate and will continue to do so.

VERY COSTLY!

When you fail to notify your treasurer of your change of address and your issue of the "Redskin" is returned to us, the cost incurred is as follows:

Return postage	36 cents
Address correction	25 cents
New envelope for remailing	5 cents
Remailing costs	36 cents
	$1.02 total cost

These issues will be remailed upon receipt of $1.00 paid to our treasurer.

RECRUITING LEADERS FOR 1977

Glenvall Fincham, Howell, Michigan	35
Gray LaDassor, St. Louis, Missouri	30
Lyle Weeks, Missouri City, Missouri	5

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A FRESH LOOK

David Guy — Pinckneyville, Illinois

This most desirable specimen was found in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1932 by Axel Rosell (deceased), and has been previously illustrated in *Indian Relics and Their Values,* Allen Brown; *Ohio Archaeologist,* Vol. 8, No. 8; and *Birdstones of the North American Indian,* Earl Townsend.

Of the many birdstone owners that were contacted in the research for this essay, and their ranks were legion, all profess to have in their possession the ultimate, Super-Bird — Old Ringneck and Perky to name but a few. But all birdstone owners surely agree that two heads are better than one, that four eyes beat two eyes, and that two bird-brains win out easily over one bird-brain.

That premise established, let us move right along to no less significant observations: It has been theorized that the birdstone was used in funeral rites. Well, this conjecture, and pure conjecture it be (that birdstones flew the Indian to his Happy Hunting Ground) now seems ridiculous beyond belief in light of recent wind-tunnel evaluations which completely eliminate the physical possibility of other than highly erratic flight by Siamese birds — a new hole in that theory. And, ponder for a moment, if you can, the consternation of flight by a two-headed bird since completely opposing panoramas of flight present themselves.

Migratory patterns and flyways have yet to be definitively charted even for the simpler uni-headed specimens. And incubation periods and nesting habits and practices now obviously require a much deeper look and more meaningful analyses. Imagine again, if you can, the relevant frustrations of a two-headed nesting birdstone.*

Beauties that the birdstones be, I cannot condone the collecting of birdstones, effigy pipes, and other related material (I need not tell you what the Good Book has to say regarding the worship of graven images and the laying up of earthly treasures.)

This essay, I hope, has helped broaden the heretofore narrow spectrum of knowledge concerning birdstones. No stone has been left unturned, but at the risk of oversimplification, technicalities and superfluities have been purposely avoided. And, too much credit cannot be given our patient Editor, my associates, proofreaders, and numerous research assistants, without whose encouragement I would have hopelessly floundered.

**References too numerous to cite in this limited space.*

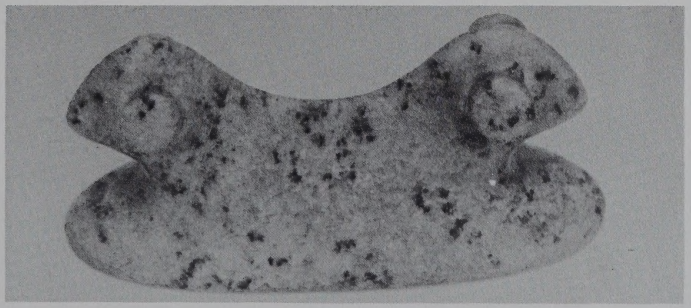


Figure 99
Side view of a rare double-headed bust type birdstone. Made of black and white quartzite. At each end are perforations formed by conical drilling starting from the base. The eyes are cylindrical. See article above for more details.
Collection of David Guy, Pinckneyville, Illinois

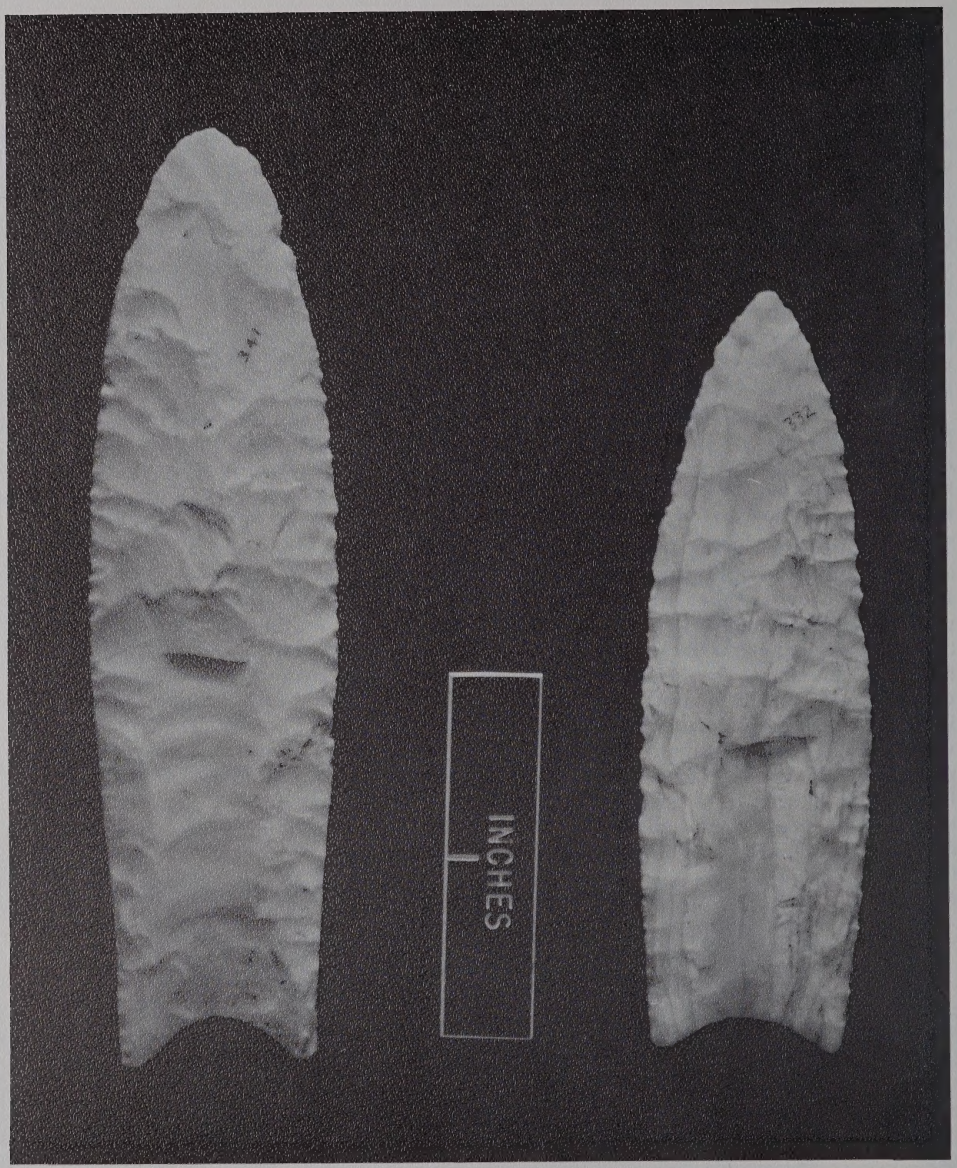


Figure 100

Left: A large fluted type point found in Pulaski County, Illinois. Ex-Connell Collection.

Right: A fluted point made of a beautifully colored chert. Found in LaSalle County, Illinois. Ex Onken Collection.

Collection of James Maddox, Niantic, Illinois.

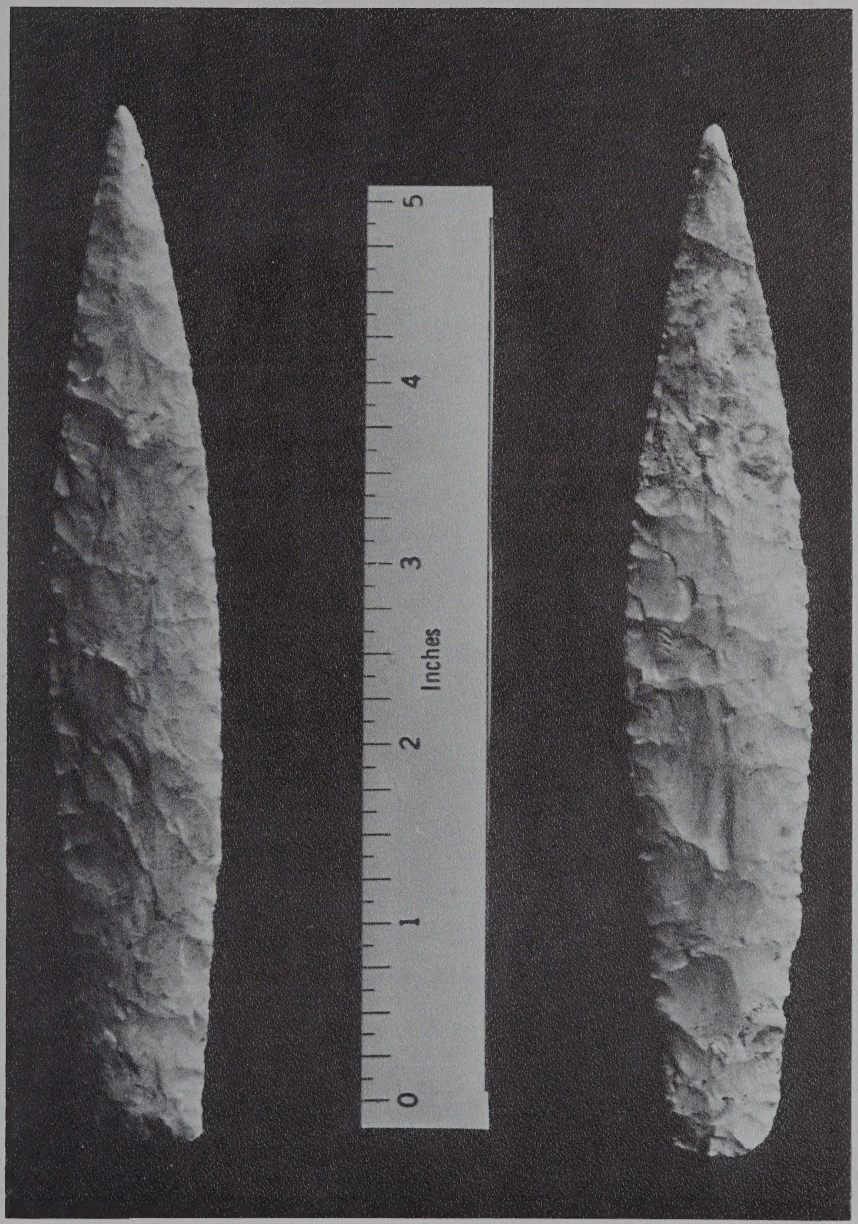


Figure 101
These are two (The Twins) extremely fine and long Nebo Hill points from site #23ry36, Ray County, Missouri.

Collection of Lyle Weeks, Missouri City, Missouri

A MIMBRES BOWL

Claude Britt, Jr. — Many Farms, Arizona

The Mimbres phase is a branch of the Mogollon Culture. This Manifestation was named after the Mimbres River. The greatest development of the Mimbres "culture" is in the Grant County, New Mexico area.

The Mimbres people lived in Mogollon-type pit houses between A.D. 950 and A.D. 1150. One trait of the Mimbres was the practice of burying the dead under the house floors. Museums and collectors are grateful to the Mimbres people for their practice of burying pots with the dead. Wormington (1961, page 159) states: "One interesting feature of burial pottery, apart from the magnificent skill which went into its decoration, was the presence of a hole, usually punched into the pot with a sharp instrument, or sometimes drilled." This ceremonial "killing" of the pottery was apparently done to release the spirit of the vessel.

In the manufacture of black-on-white bowls, the Mimbres reached a peak which has seldom been surpassed in the history of ceramics. Bowls were the usual shape. The Mimbres bold face black-on-white bowl in the illustration (Fig. 00) was found in a ruin on private land near Deming, New Mexico. It measures 7½ inches in diameter by 4½ inches in height. It is cataloged in the Britt collection as No. 0858. This bowl was found broken. It has been mended and the "kill" hole filled in with plaster. The geometric designs are very beautiful, and this bowl is one of my most prized pieces of Southwest pottery.

Reference:
Wormington, H.M.
1961 Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest. Denver Museum of Natural History. Pop. Ser. No. 7, 5th Printing. Denver, Colorado.

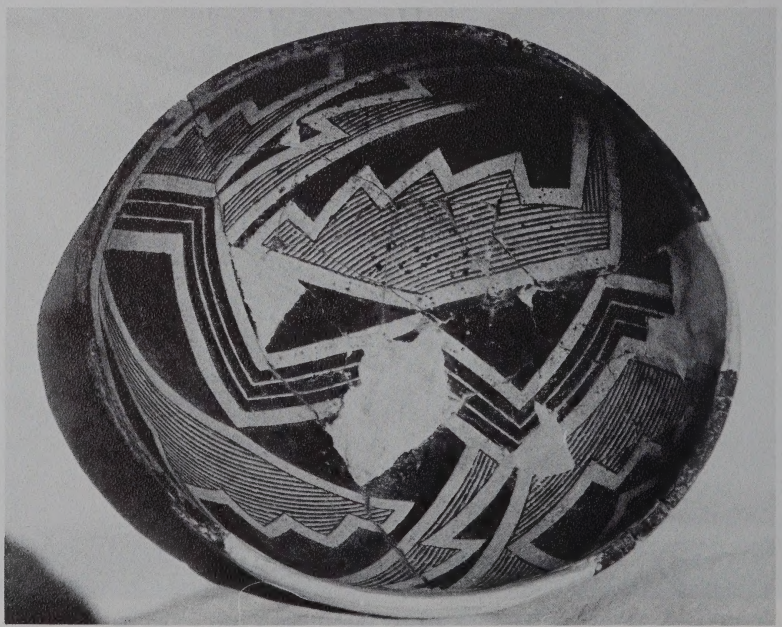


Figure 102
A Mimbres bowl found near Deming, New Mexico. Measures 7½ by 4½ inches. Collection of Claude Britt, Jr., Many Farms, Arizona.

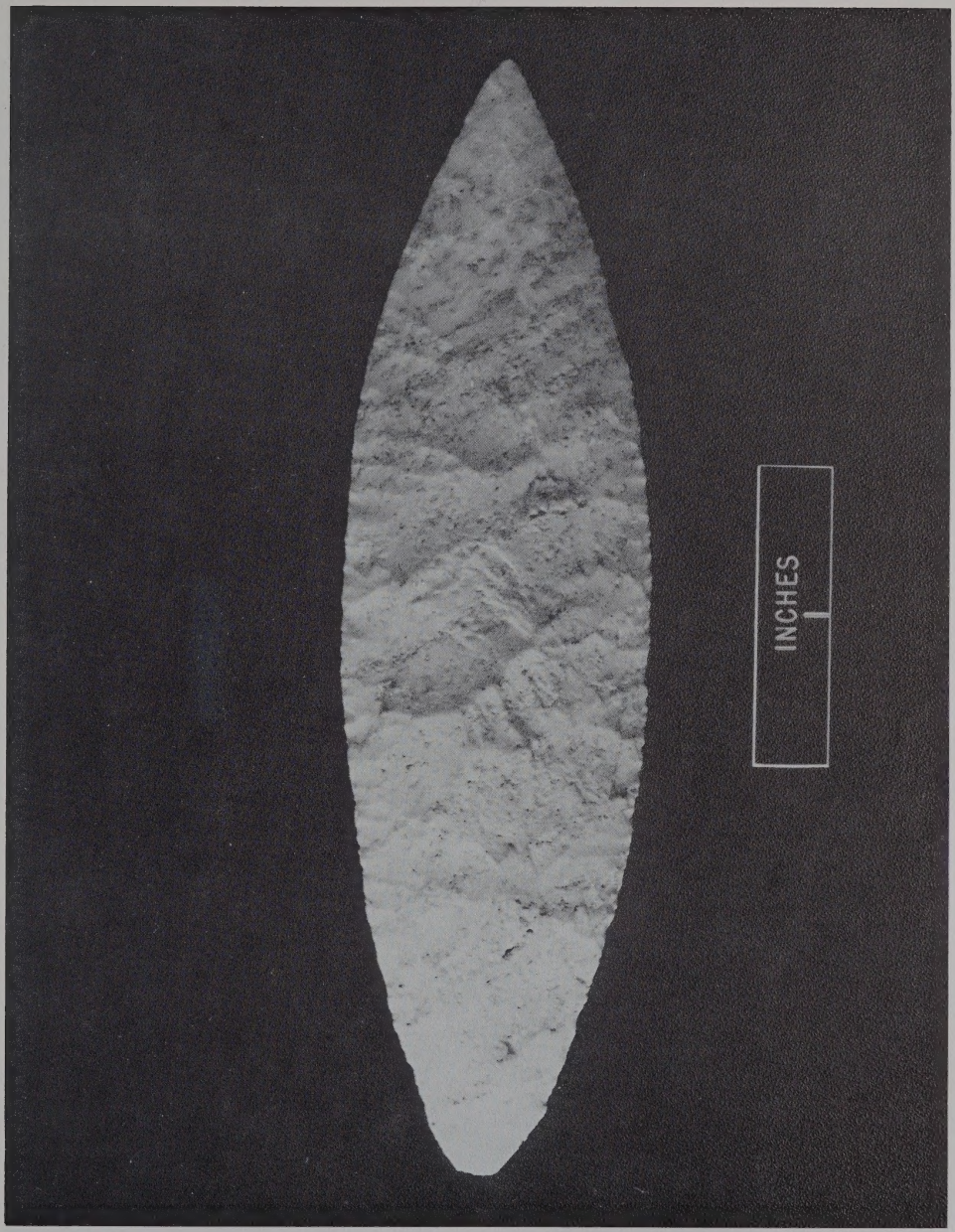


Figure 103
A very fine Ramey type Cahokia knife found in St. Clair County, Illinois.
Collection of Pat Fleming, Godfrey, Illinois

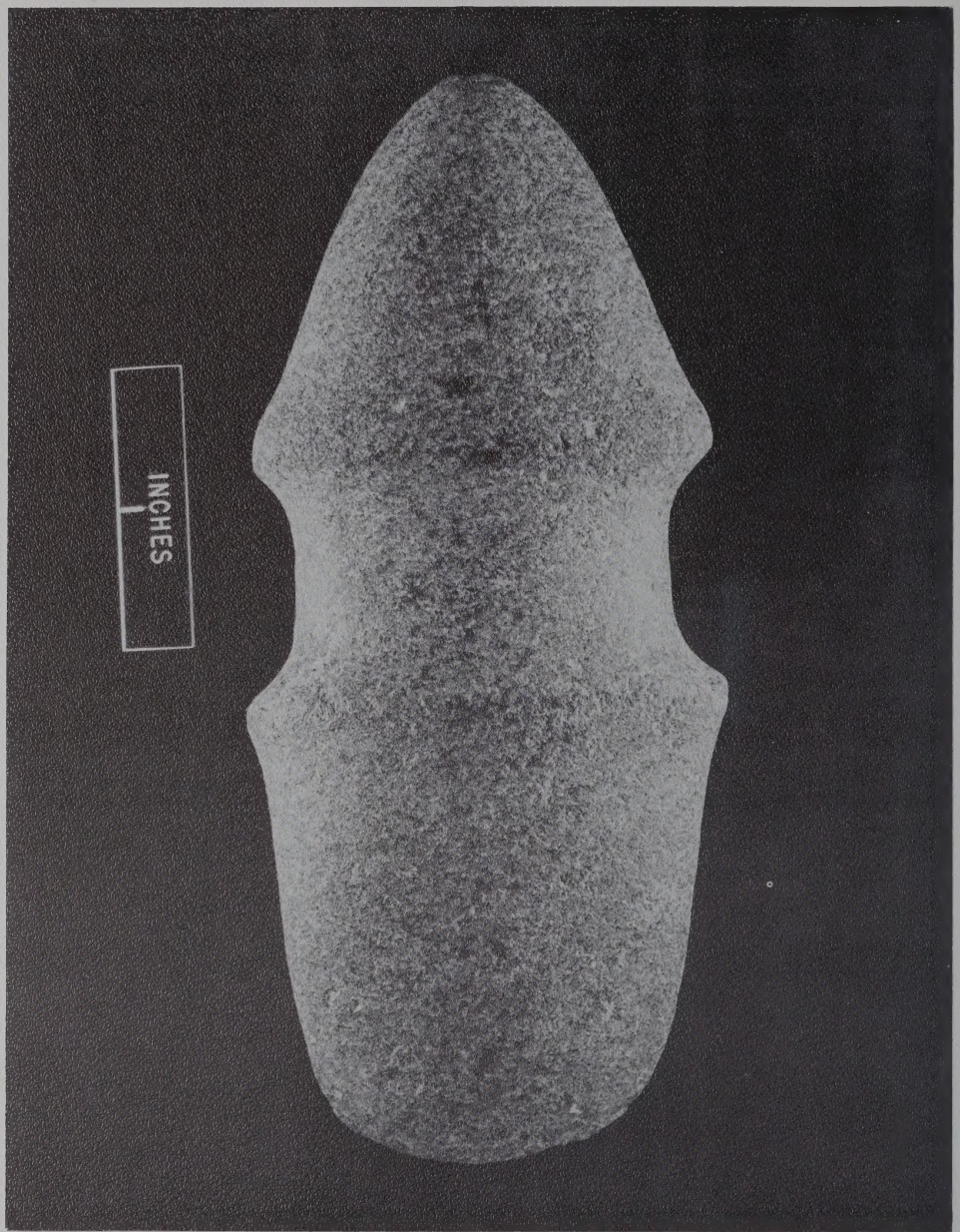


Figure 104
A Michigan Barbed type axe made of a grey colored granite. Found in Kent County, Michigan. These are rarely found in the last few years.

Collection of Don Lewis, Flora, Illinois

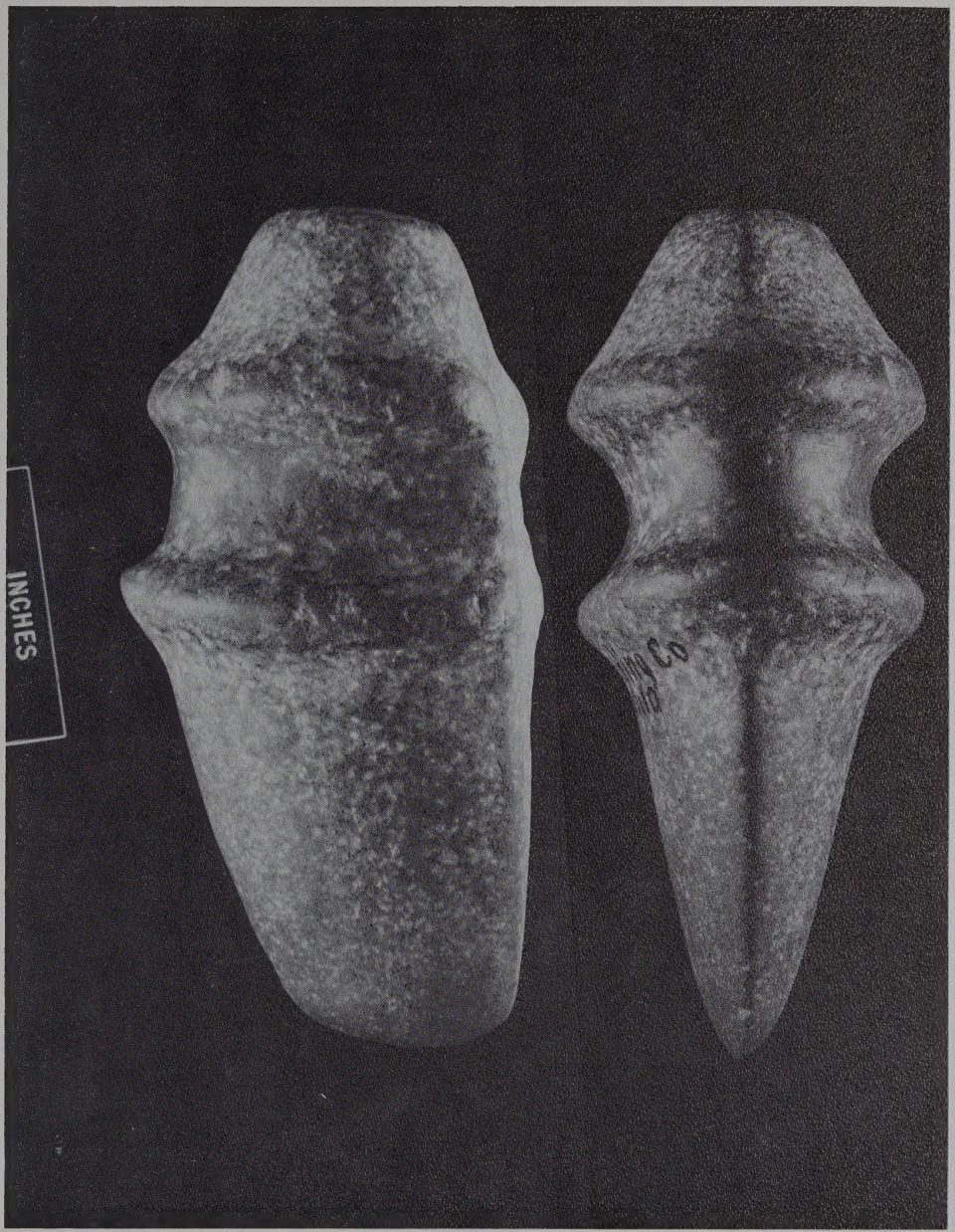


Figure 105
Two views of a fine axe from the state of Ohio. Appears to be made of quartzite or quartz.

Collection of Don Lewis, Flora, Illinois

DESERT CULTURE AXES

Claude Britt, Jr. — Many Farms, Arizona

Arizona and northern Mexico desert culture axes are rare. The two axes in the illustration are from Chihuahua, Mexico, near El Paso. Such axes date approximately 2,000 to 6,000 B.C. As such, they were utilized at approximately the same time period as some of their Archaic contemporaries of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

Southwestern axes, except Hohokam axes, are very inferior in workmanship and beauty when compared to fine axes from the Midwest. I have visited many collectors and attended a lot of meetings in the Midwest, but desert culture axes appear quite crude when compared to Midwestern examples which I have seen. Most Midwestern collectors would frown on axes from the Southwest. Moorehead himself noted many years ago that "Southwestern axes are inferior to Eastern forms."

A few choice axes have been found in Arizona, but they are certainly not abundant. Likewise, projectile points are not abundant anywhere in the Southwest. The area which was occupied by the desert culture is the land of grind stones and pottery. I have seen very few axes in collections and museums in this part of the country. I have lived in Arizona ten years, but I have never found an axe in this area. The axe on the right (No. 0006A) in the illustration is slightly double grooved. As such, I consider it to be highly collectible. The other axe, although very crude, is typical of the desert culture. However, any desert culture axe is a collectible because of its scarcity.

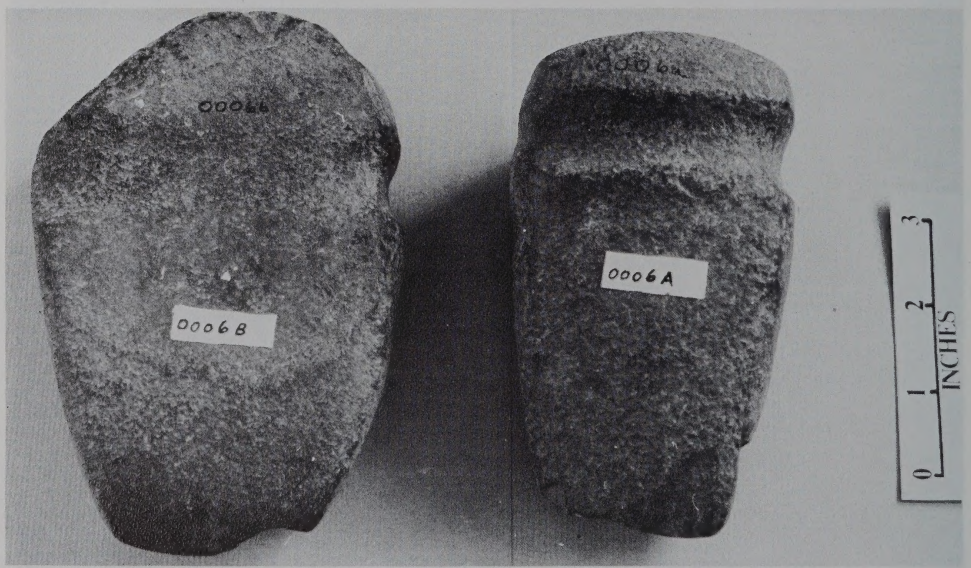


Figure 106
Two Desert Culture axes from the state of Chihauhau, Mexico, found near El Paso.
Collection of Claude Britt, Jr., Many Farms, Arizona.

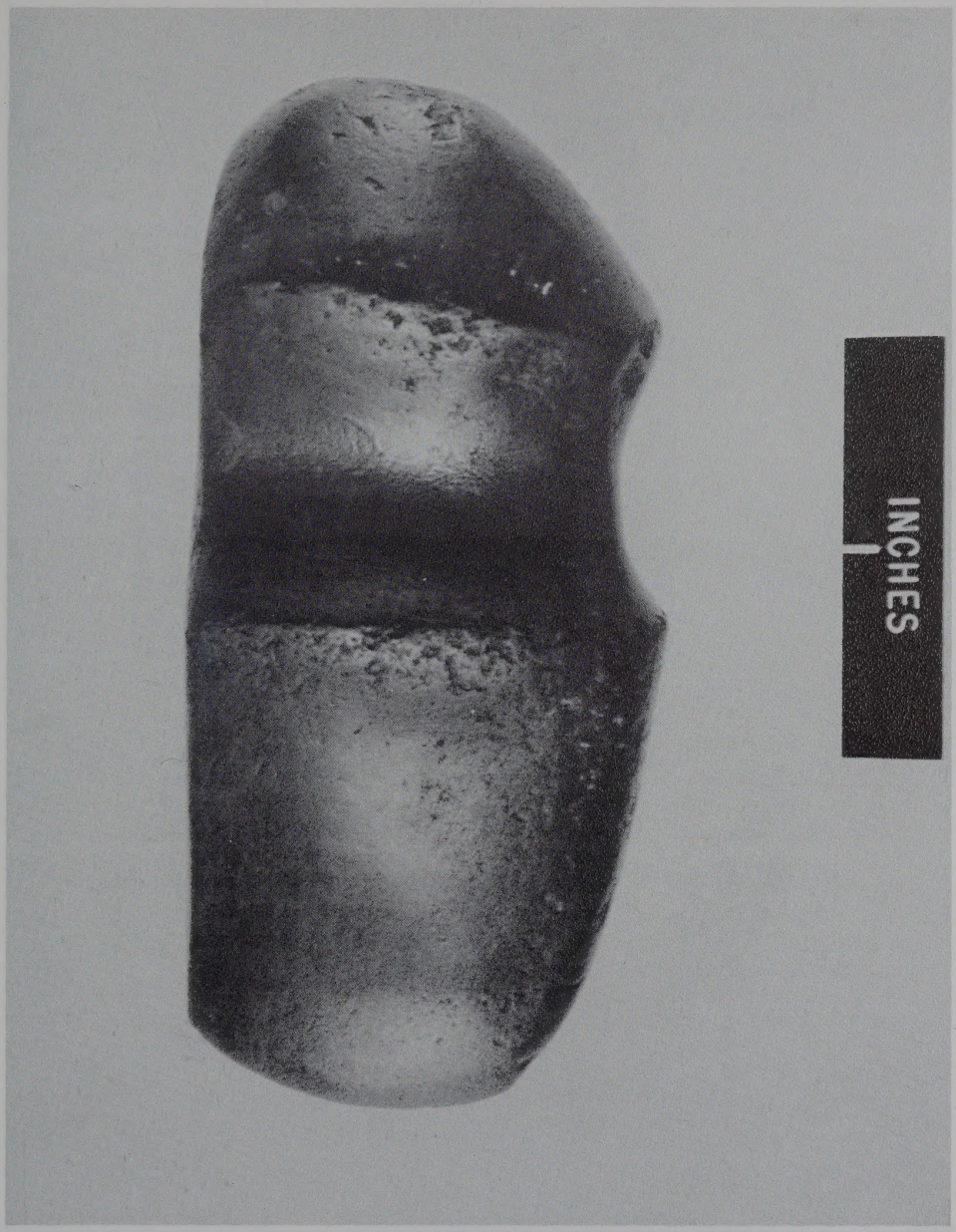


Figure 107
An exceptionally fine and well finished axe made of hematite. Found in St. Charles County, Missouri.

Collection of George Hoke, McComb, Illinois

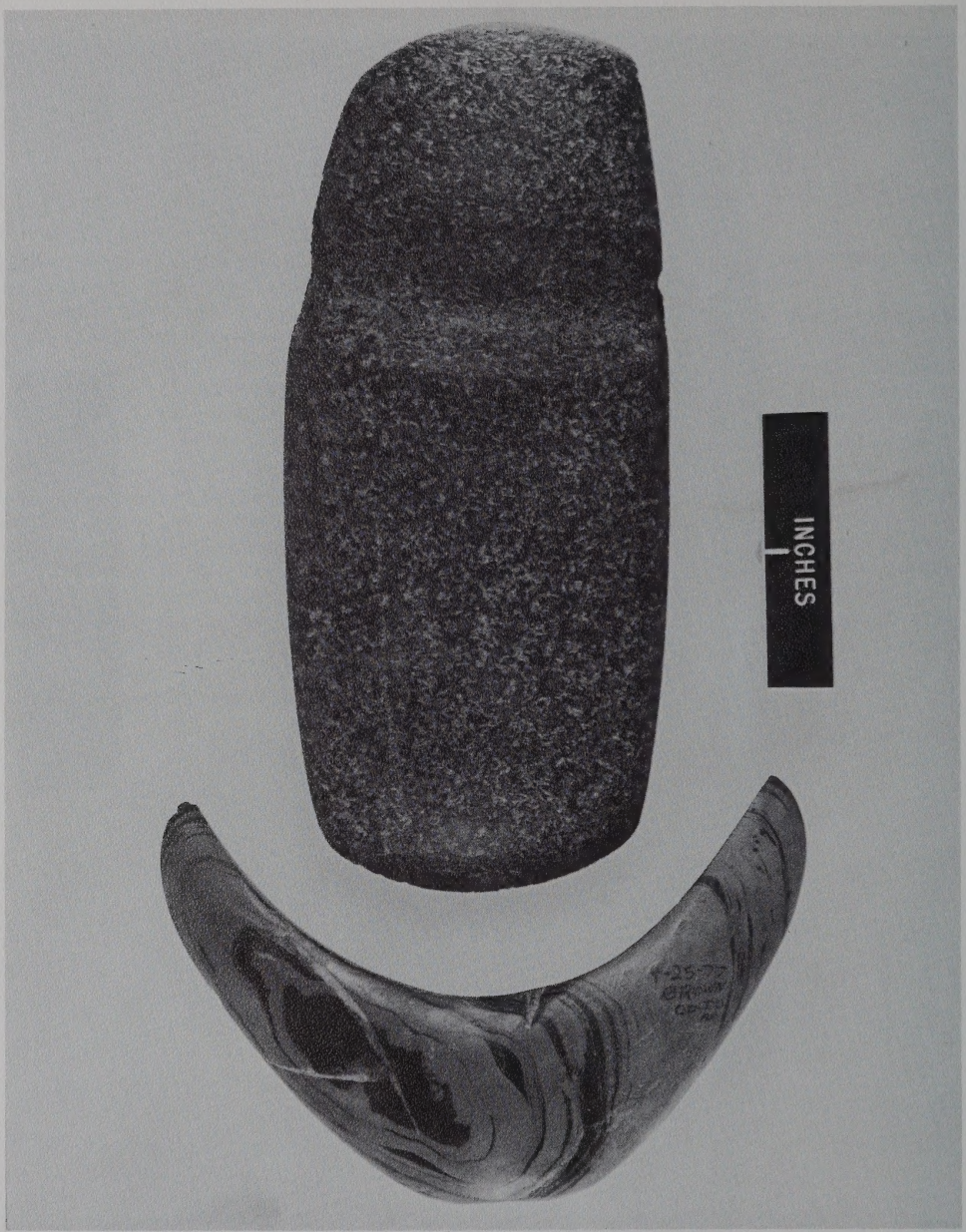


Figure 108

Top: A fine axe made of green colored fine grained granite.

Bottom: A crescent type bannerstone made of a beautifully banded slate. Both artifacts were found in Brown County, Illinois.

Collection of Andy Scott, Meredosia, Illinois

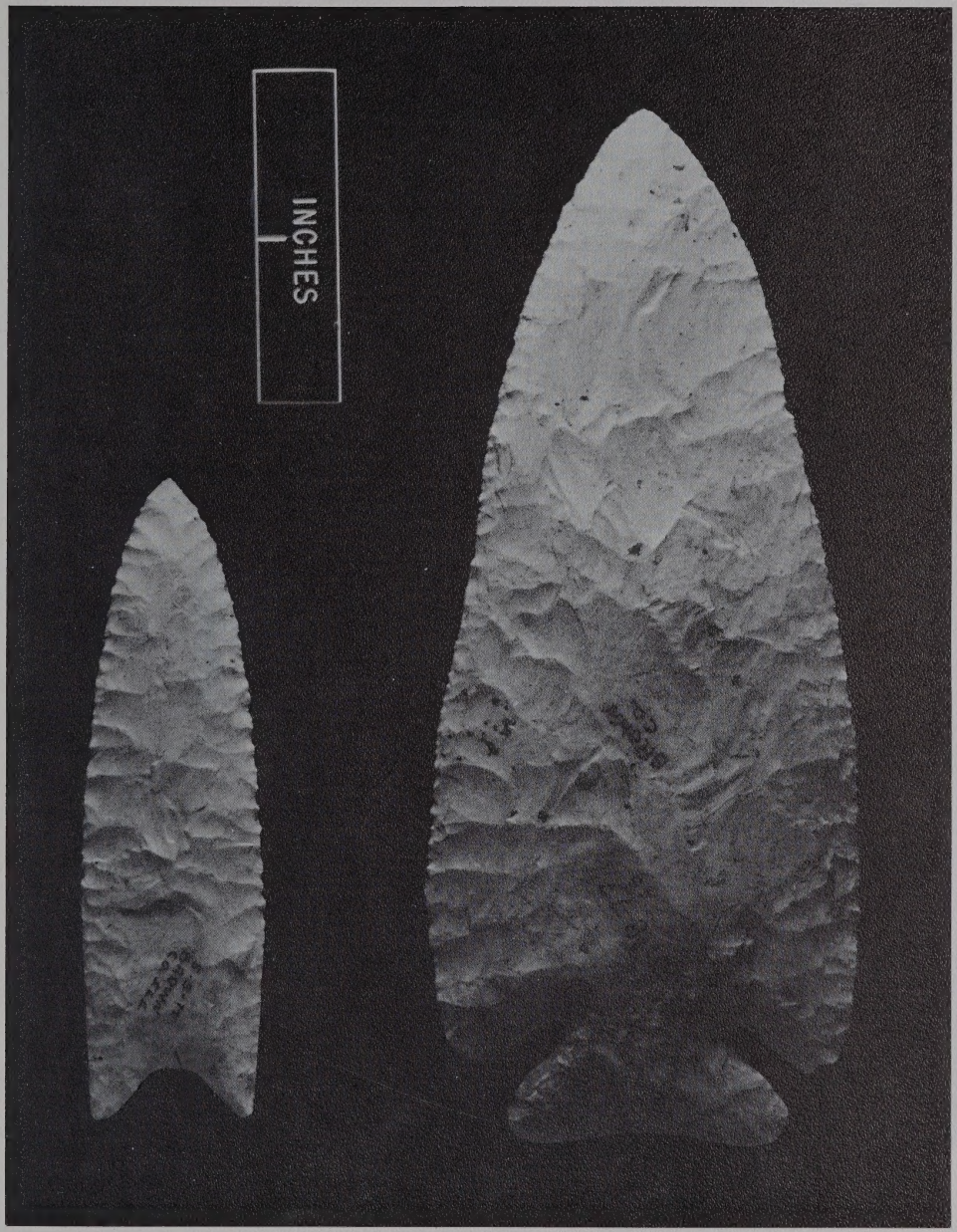


Figure 109

Left: A Folsom type point. Right: A very fine example of this type of point. Both were found in Brown County, Illinois.

Collection of Andy Scott, Meredosia, Illinois.

Figure 110

Left: A polished chert lizard type effigy. Found in Jersey County, Illinois. Ex Sly and LaDassor Collections.

Center: A dove-tail type point made of a colorful chert. Found in Butler County, Missouri.

Right: A semi-polished chert lizard type effigy. Found in Calhoun County, Illinois.

Collection of Dale and Betty Roberts, Mt. Sterling, Iowa.

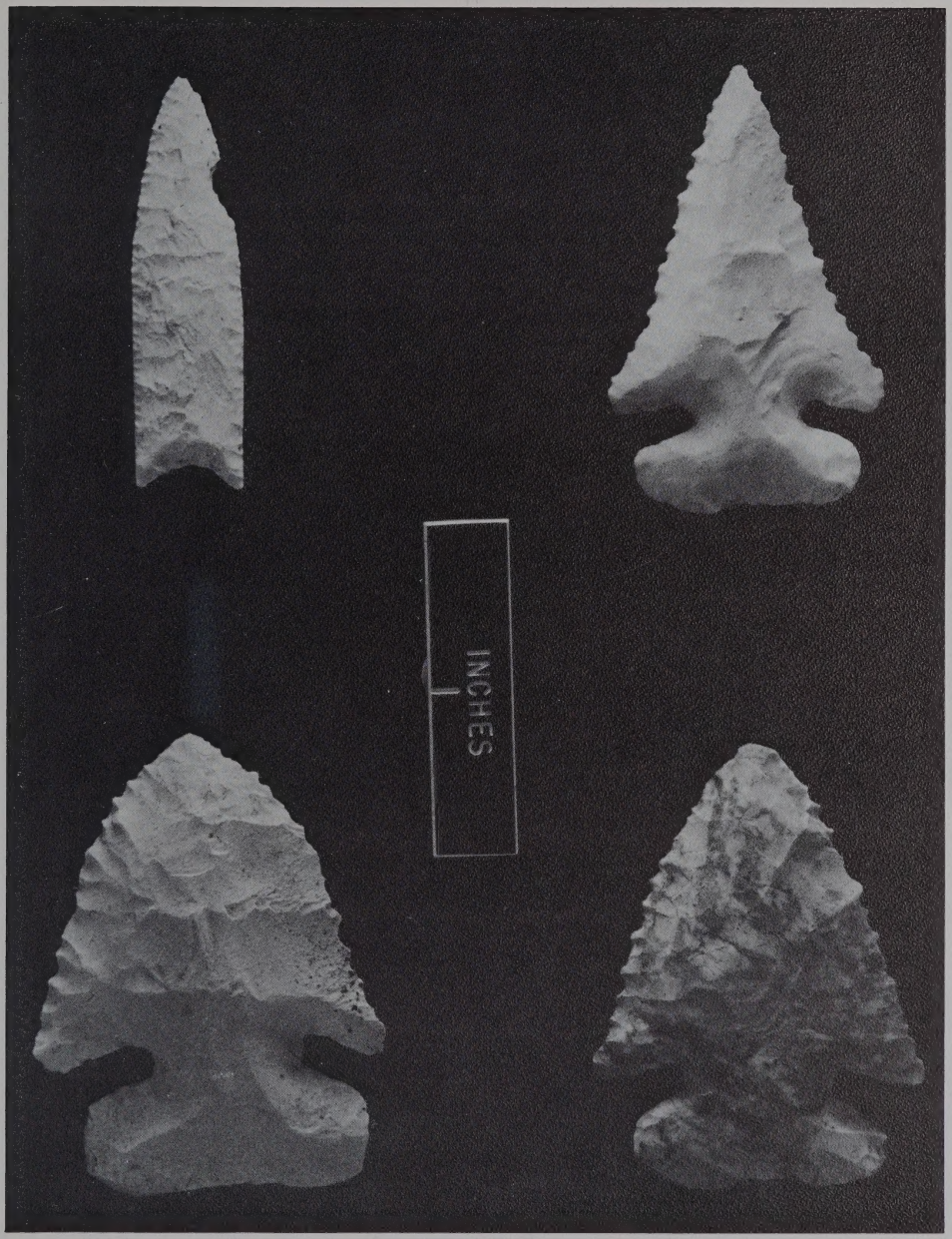


Figure 111
Four nice points found in the state of Illinois. Two on the left from Tazewell County and two on the right from Logan County.

Collection of James Horath, Delevan, Illinois

Figure 112
Award winners at the Annual Lincoln, Illinois meeting, July 1977. Left to right:
Andy Scott, Meredosia, Illinois — Judges special award
Bob Lindley — Judges special award.
Tom Browner, Sauk Village, Illinois — Best overall display award
Lyle Weeks, Missouri City, Missouri — Judges special award
Tony Bakutis, Springfield, Illinois — Judges special award
James Maddox, Niantic, Illinois — Judges special award
Jim Cox, Cantril, Iowa — Judges special award
Sam Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas — Finest artifact award
Bob Jenkins, Meredosia, Illinois — Judges special award

Congratulations to Ed Onken and George Hoke. You sponsored a super meeting again. The displays were really outstanding, with some of the finest artifacts displayed in a long time. Some for the first time.

The congenial atmosphere at this meeting was very condusive to the enjoyment of fellowship, an important element of our hobby.

Figure 113

One of the rare human-head effigy type pottery vessels. Painted red on buff. This specimen shows multi-perforated to display ornamentation. Found at the Brooks Site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. Pictured in Roy Hathcock's publication, "Ancient Indian Pottery of the Mississippi River Valley."

Collection of Sam Johnson, Murfreesboro, Arkansas

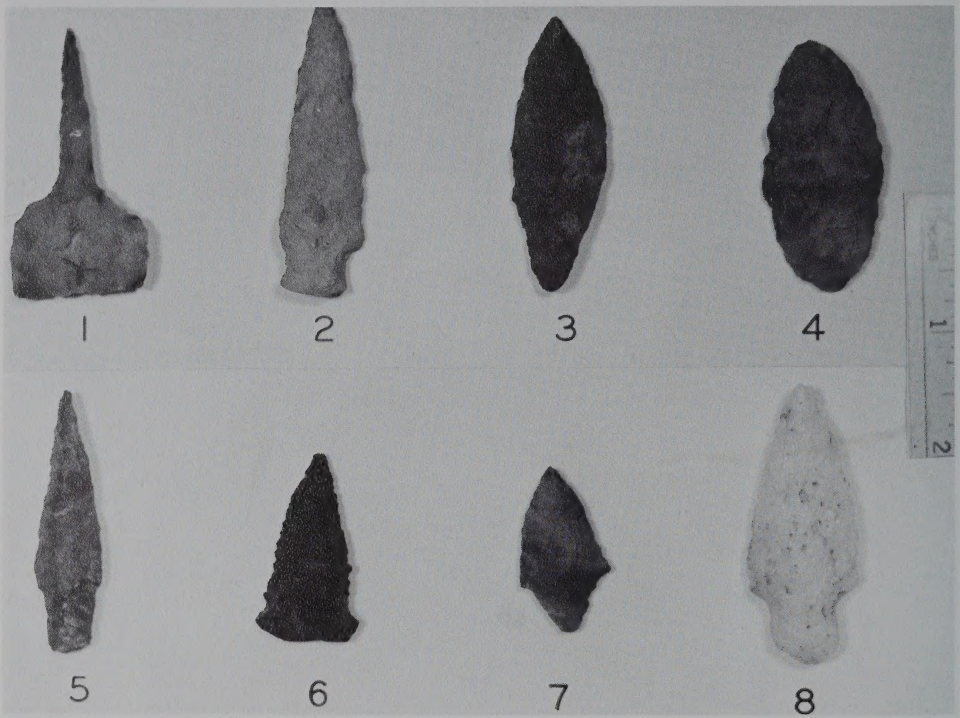


Figure 114
The artifacts pictured on the enclosed photograph were all excavated from the Pochuck Creek Site, Orange County, New York.

TYPE	MATERIAL	PERIOD
1. Square Based Drill	Yellow Jasper	?
2. Normanskill Point	Heavily Patinated Flint	1,500 B.C.
3. Willow Leaf Shaped Point	Brown Flint	?
4. Scraper Knife	Grey Green Banded Flint	450 B.C.
5. Lamoka Point	Brown Flint	2,500 B.C.
6. Meadowood Point	Black Flint	750 B.C.
7. Rossville Point	Grey Green Banded Flint	450 B.C.
8. Lamoka-Like Point	White Quartz	2,500 B.C.

NOTES:
1. Points No. 4 and 7 were found next to each other and most probably were struck from the same core.
2. The dates shown are the medial dates taken from a number of Radiocarbon 14 dates for the period in which a particular type artifact was known to have been made and used.

Picture and data furnished by Robert J. Dunay, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey

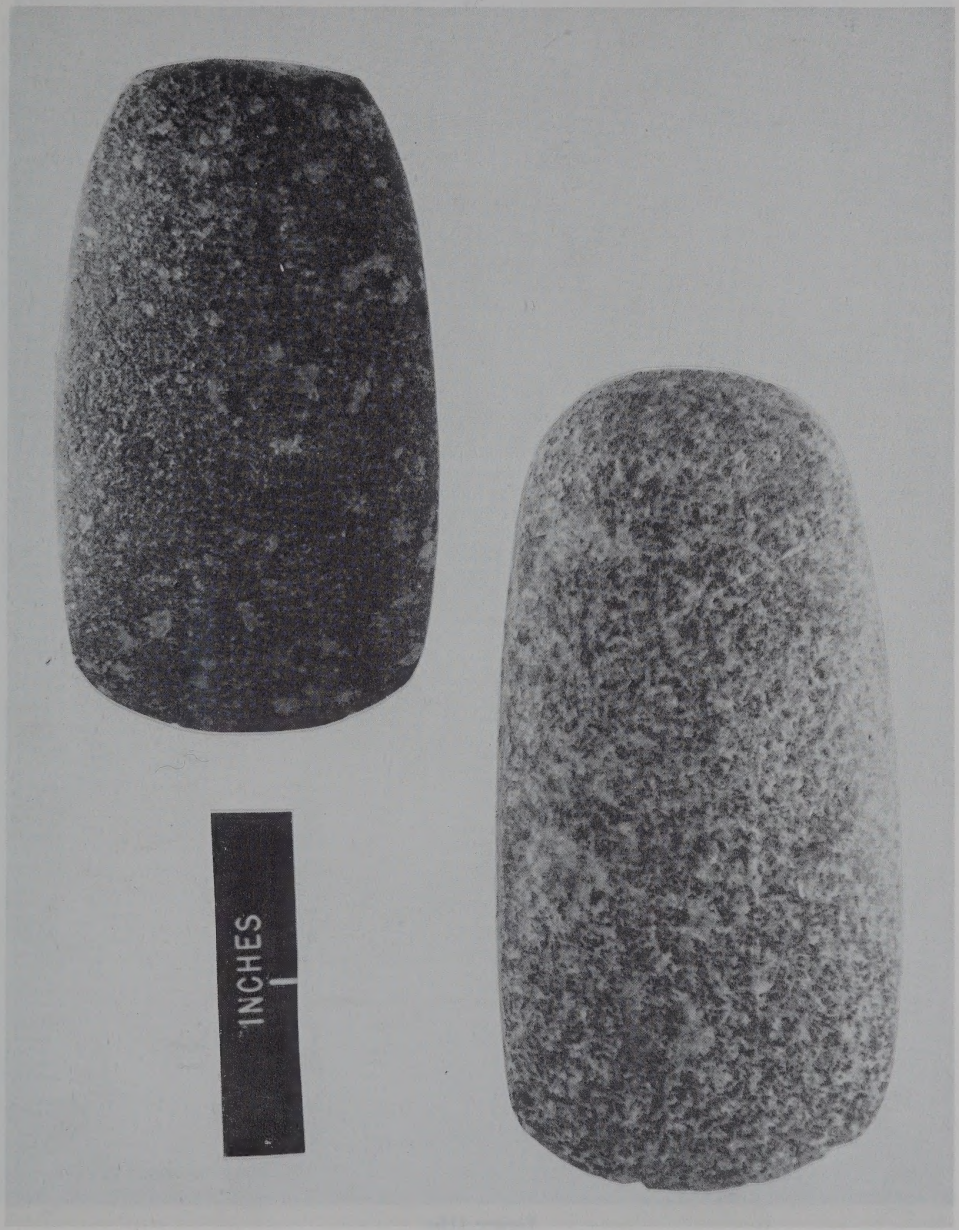


Figure 115
Two fine Granite celts found in June of this year on Oxbox site, Pecatonica township, Winnebago County, Illinois. Personal finds.

Collection of Frank Bubser, Pecatonica, Illinois.

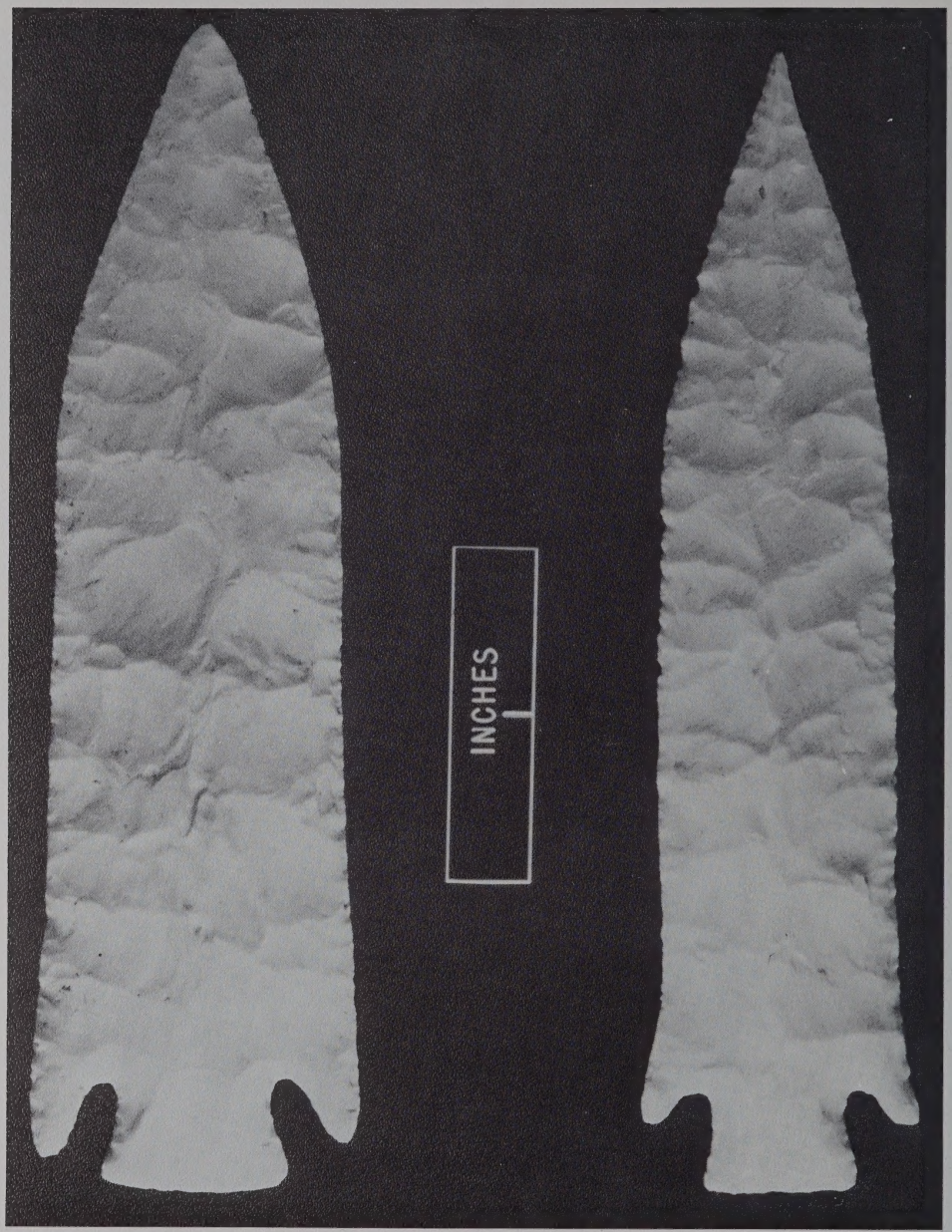


Figure 116
Again: here are two points that speak for themselves.
Left: Found in Miller County, Missouri.
Right: Found in Calhoun County, Illinois. Ex Dr. Titterington, LaDassor and Stephens collections.
Collection of Tony Bakutis, Springfield, Illinois

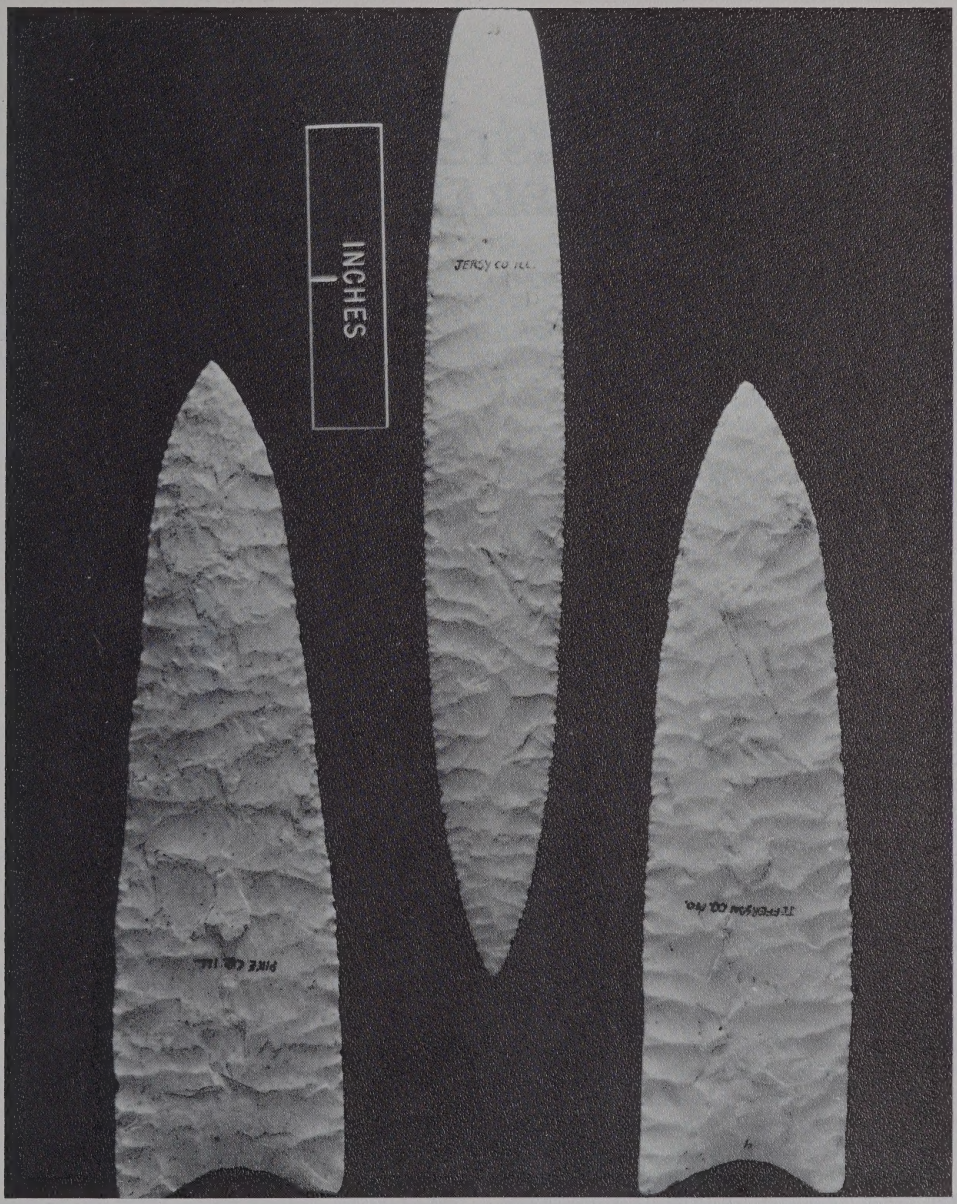


Figure 117
What can one write about these points? They more than speak for themselves. The center point is one of the two best of that type, your editor has ever seen. Left to right: Pike and Jersey Counties, Illinois and Jefferson County, Missouri.

Collection of Jim Cox, Cantrill, Iowa

ARCHAEOLOGISTS HIT RICH VEIN OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Printed here is the first of four articles published in The Kansas Times newspaper beginning April 11, 1977. Two articles will be printed in this issue for your consideration and the final two in the January, 1978 issue, with rebuttals from professional archaeologists. These articles were researched, compiled and written by James J. Fisher, a member of the staff of The Kansas City Star Company.

Archaeology has become big business. Encouraged by federal law, state statute, bureaucracy and the environmental fad, academically trained archaeologists have rediscovered that one man's trash is another man's treasure.

The debris left by prehistoric man in North America has turned into a treasure for academicians, in knowledge, and in cold cash in the form of vast amounts of federal and state money for surveys, excavations and analyses that may give clues about the men and women who left their record in flint tools and arrowheads, carvings and refuse, even their bones.

Those records, however fragmentary, have fascinated academic (or professional) archaeologists, amateur archaeologists and the general public for more than a century, enhancing the peer status of legions of schoolboys who could boast of having "a real Indian arrowhead." Mounds in Ohio, Indian ruins in Arizona, a stray spearpoint turned up in the wake of a farmer's plow have been the objects of that fascination. Its manifestations were in the countless Sunday supplement and National Geographic articles about archaeology, asking rhetorically whether aboriginal man were here before the great ice sheets formed. (Did he see the mammoth and mastodon and eohippus and sloth?)

Much of that genteel, scholarly curiosity is gone, replaced over the last three years by what is called contract or salvage archaeology, which works in the path of federal and state (and sometimes municipal) construction projects. Salvage archaeologists search for remnants of bygone cultures before the site is destroyed — even if the project is only a farm pond built with federal assistance. Contract salvage archaeology is where the money is, and, increasingly, where the archaeologists are.

Long-impoverished professional archaeologists hit the Mother Lode in May, 1974, when President Richard M. Nixon signed into law the Moss-Bennett Act, which would allow up to 1 per cent of all federal construction money to go for archaeological salvage. The law, little noticed, was recorded here with a 9-paragraph Associated Press story in The Times, May 24, 1974, on page 4B. What it meant was that on a project like Missouri's controversial $100-million Meramec dam, up to 1 per cent of the cost — or $1 million — could be spent for archaeological salvage.

For a scientific discipline that probably received less than $3 million in federal archaeological salvage grants in 1972, professional contract archaeology jumped into the tens-of-millions-of-dollars range within three years after Nixon signed the bill.

"Don't ask me how much is being spent," said Rex Wilson, chief of the Interagency Archaeological Service, Washington, which has overview responsibility for most federal archaeological salvage work. "This thing is so fragmented it drives me up the wall."

The best estimates of the cost to the federal government for fiscal year 1976 are from $10 million to $25 million, up about 700 percent. Wilson said he doesn't know; nor does Robert R. Garvey, Jr., executive director of the President's Council on Historic Preservation.

The first to notice the increase in requests for funding were the managers of federal construction projects who found contract proposals appearing on their desks stating the money needed for the job would be about 1 per cent of the total project. One such project that had been figured by Corps of Engineers archaeologists as a $60,000 job balooned into a $500,000 job. And distrust. By this spring, when asked why only one archaeologist from a nearby Midwestern university was working with federal money from one agency, an archaeologist for the agency said:

"He's the only one at that university we trust."

An inquiry by The Times into contract archaeology showed that although several hundred federal archaeological contracts were completed last year, the results of those investigations probably will remain a mystery to the public. The reports — when they are written, and often they are not — for the most part are too esoteric or presented in such an oblique way as to be unintelligible even to interested laymen.

This year there has been intense debate among government construction project managers about the role of archaeology under federal laws and edicts protecting cultural resources. The response, generally, has been to police the archaeologists by hiring other professional archaeologists to write job specifications and inspect work in progress.

"What we want," said Wilson of the Interagency Archaeological Service, "is an honest program."

Part of that governmental debate has spilled over into the profession, with some archaeologists accusing their colleagues of excavating unimportant sites just because funding is available. Some are urging a clearer definition of what a significant site is. Is a site where prehistoric Indians camped for a couple of days a year as significant as one where they fashioned their arrows and spear points, even though the latter is not on a proposed highway right-of-way where federal and state funds can be used for excavation? "(There is) a great need to upgrade the quality and motivation of field investigations to avoid the syndrome of excavating for its own sake," said Charles M. McKinney, a National Park Service archaeologist.

Among records examined by The Times during its inquiry were vouchers paid by a nearby state university contractor for a $45,000 excavation funded by state and federal government. The vouchers reveal: Purchase of a citizens' band radio to be used to communicate in a 60-by-60-foot excavation on windy days; the principal archaeologist's wife on the payroll; payments of a finder's fee from highway money to the same principal investigator although other records indicate that the site was recorded earlier by an amateur; payment of $20 to a farmer to mow grass and plow an area to see if any artifacts would turn up; purchase of 12 shovels for a total of $175.50, and payment by the university of at least one bill from a private company that was sent inadvertently through the university's billing system.

Other records examined show an archaeological examination of an area near Springfield, Mo., where, for a cost of $204, a federal agency received a description of a brush pile; another investigation cost $231 and discovered one significant rock; a third recovered about 225 pieces of chert (flint) showing evidence of a human hand, required six weeks of field work and cost $47,000. The report on that one runs 300 pages; it devotes 12 paragraphs to a layman's explanation of the significance of the site.

There is a growing resentment among some amateur archaeologists against the professional or academically trained archaeologists

who they believe are increasingly motivated by the money in contract archaeology. "Some of the professionals are jamup," says Lyle Weeks, a Missouri City amateur. "They know what they are doing and the public is getting its money's worth. But some of them, hell, they're just incompetent. I had one of them up here last year and showed him a rock shelter where I'm sure Indians camped for long periods. Dig down four or five feet and you'd really have something. I thought it would really excite him. You know what he said? He said, 'I can't get a grant for it so I don't care about it.' "

One of those most disturbed about recent trends in archaeology is Dr. Waldo Wedle, curator emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and one of the most respected archaeologists in the United States.

"I knew eventually this would come out," Dr. Wedle said. "The money being spent. I don't see how they can spend all this money. But they seem to be doing it.

"I call it a glut of riches. I'm dismayed by what I see come across my desk. A project we had figured for $80,000 has suddenly ballooned to $700,000. And that's not inflation. That's in a period of less than a year.

"Maybe I'm old-fashioned. I used to go out with sowbelly and a shovel and maybe work four summers for $3,500. I know that can't be done now. But not these figures. If the money wasn't there, well, they'd still get along. Wouldn't they?"

Another of those concerned is Gerald Lanman, acting director of environmental service, Soil Conservation Service, Washington.

"Quite frankly, the archaeologists are running wild with this thing." Lanman said of the Moss-Bennett Act that can allocate up to 1 per cent of federal construction money for salvage archaeology on a site in the path of bulldozers.

"We are trying to live up to the concept of preservation as outlined by all the laws and regulations but we are having a terrible time. The guidelines are so broad that just about anything can qualify as a significant archaeological site. And who tells us? That's right, the professional archaeologists."

Lanman said he wants to see strict federal guidelines for salvage projects. Such guidelines should be no problem for professionals seeking federal and state funds, Ray T. Matheny and Dale L. Berg, archaeologists at Brigham Young University, said in a paper presented before a cultural resource management conference last year in Dallas.

> ***"It's the darndest thing. You go to an archaeological conference and they still have the site presentations and scholarly material. But the real action is at the cocktail hour when all you hear is talk about federal money, who's got it, and where you can get it."***
>
> **—Thomas Witty, Kansas state archaeologist.**

"Research will be channeled by the requirements of the funding agencies and . . . our research will be of a different nature than before. This may be a refreshing turn in research or it could lead to a kind of humdrum archaeology serving a mechanistic role for federal agencies and industry. How our research turns out is entirely up to us. We

Cost of digging may be $25 million a year.

are probably clever enough to turn contractual archaeology into a vigorous discipline," they said.

Trying to pin down an annual dollar figure on archaeological contracts is not easy. Hester Davis of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Fayetteville, and a director of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (S.O.P.A.), estimated the figure at $10 million to $25 million last year. "It's not just the big projects," she said. "There's $100 here, $100 there. It adds up."

Bernard Poirier, director of Iroquois Research Institute, a private archaeological contractor in Falls Church, Va., said that if all public and private archaeological contracts were lumped together, the yearly total would be near $75 million. Private industry — such as a utility operating under federal permit — also must contract for archaeological salvage if its construction threatens a cultural resource.

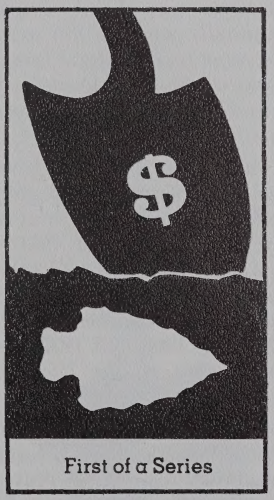
Gregory Perino, archaeologist at the Museum of the Red River, Idabel, Okla., said he thinks that on the average about $500,000 in public money is being spent yearly in every state.

"Maybe a little less but not much," he said. Perino, who acknowledged that he has bid on and received contracts for archaeological salvage surveys, said: "But I think we ought to get out of it. Of course there won't be any money for just pure research but we'll get along. I'm sick of seeing whoever can whomp up the fanciest report on what they might find — and I emphasize might — get the contract. It's all bull.

"The public knows there are things out there to save. And they want to save them. But no, we see these piddling, no-account projects that aren't going to add a thing to our knowledge. They get funded and the rest just goes to the devil. It's all fancy language."

One indication of the increase in money spent by public agencies for contract archaeology can be found by reading testimoney before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Sept. 11 and 12, 1972, when H.R. 735, to become Moss-Bennett, was being considered.

Testimony before that committee by William B. Davery, an official of the Soil Conservation Service, noted that in 1972 the federal government, under the 1960 Reservoir Law, had expended $1.2 million for archaeological salvage across the United States. Most of the expenditure was channeled through the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.



First of a Series

In the last 24 months, the Kansas City district of the Corps of Engineers alone spent $1.6 million on archaeological salvage contracts, 90 per cent with academic groups, the rest with private contractors.

At that same 1972 hearing, Dr. Robert Lister, chief of the division of archaeology and anthropology, National Park Service, said there was no way he could foresee the expenditure of more than $6.5 million a year by 1977. That figure, said Lister, would be the maximum dollar amount that the archaeologists would be able to handle.

MONEY A LONG TIME COMING

Federal money for archaeological preservation has traveled a long, twisting road to get where it is today. Ironically, it started at the Serpent Mound of Ohio where private donations in 1885 preserved the area from vandals.

In 1889 the Casa Grande ruin in southern Arizona was saved by a rider on a congressional appropriation. It was the first archaeological site preserved by the government.

In 1906 Congress passed the antiquities act, setting criminal penalties for removal of prehistoric remains on federal land; in 1935 Congress passed the historic sites act, and in 1949 Congress created the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

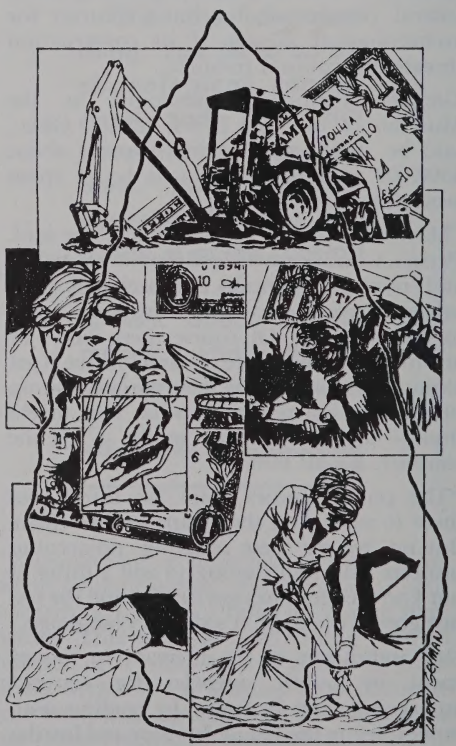
Although the various laws gave historic and archaeological preservation a legal footing, they offered scant funds. The first law to do so was the highway act of 1956. In 1960 Congress passed the reservoir salvage act, which allowed the secretary of the interior, with special funds, to conduct archaeological salvage. Between 1960 and 1972, about $6.3 million was spent in the U. S. for such projects.

The law with probably the greatest impact in terms of federal archaeological funding was the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, one aim of which was to preserve important historical, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage.

With the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act, the machinery for cultural resource management was in place. There was, however, no direction to the various laws.

An executive order issued by President Richard M. Nixon on May 13, 1971, tied together previous legislation and ordered federal agencies to get into the cultural resource management business to maintain, restore and preserve cultural resources on federal land.

Still, funding was a problem. The impetus to the massive funding of today (in terms of earlier days when archaeology was notoriously underfunded) came May 24, 1974, with passage of the Moss-Bennett Act, which provided that up to 1 per cent of a federal project's funds could be spent for archaeological or paleontological salvage. The secretary of the interior was granted additional authority to fund projects deemed of special public interest.



HIGH PRICES BEING PAID TO SEARCH OUT THE PAST

This is the second article in the series by James J. Fisher, a member of The Kansas City Star Company.

This inquiry into how archaeology got to be big business was prompted by a simple thing — University of Missouri archaeologists at a $44,898 excavation northwest of Missouri City in Clay County didn't pay all their rent.

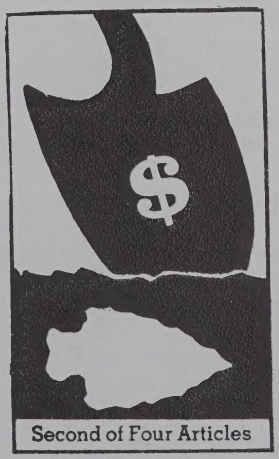
Nor all their utility bills.

The archaeologists, Michael J. Reagan, a U.M.C. doctoral candidate, and David R. Evans, manager of the Missouri Archaeological Survey, also left a few things behind at the dig, known as the Jacobson site.

There were two large holes, inadequately fenced, the plastic covering the sidewalls ripped or gone, with backhoe trenches large enough for a small child to disappear into. One trench was less than 10 feet from a road. The excavation was still there by late March although work ceased in the early fall of 1976. The contract U.M.C. archaeologists were working under did not require that the excavation be filled.

A desk and seven chairs, all stout oak, worn but serviceable, brought from the university in Columbia and marked with brass plates as university property, had been abandoned in the house the archaeologists rented east of Missouri City. Heavy sifting screens built by a local carpenter and used in the excavation were abandoned in the yard behind the house. The carpenter claims he was never paid for the work. Reagan disputes the statement of the carpenter, saying he did not agree to purchase the screens from him. However, the U.M.C. crew did use the screens.

The complaints about the unpaid bills, the condition of the site and the abandoned equipment led to an investigation by The Times of records on file at U.M.C. and at the Missouri Highway Commission in Jefferson City. Soon after the investigation began, most of the bills were paid, the abandoned furniture was picked up and returned to U.M.C., the sifting screens were broken up, and attempts to fill the gaping excavation were made. Still, other traces of the project were harder to obliterate.



The public records deal mainly with a contract between the highway commission and the university, signed Sept. 18, 1975, for salvage of artifacts left by aboriginal Indians on three sites near Missouri City, referred to

collectively as the Jacobson site since that was the only one ultimately excavated. Those sites lie in the path of new M-210, to be built between North Kansas City and Richmond, Mo.

The contract was financed on a 70-30 per cent federal-state basis. Under federal regulations, a detailed archaeological investigation must take place if a cursory survey shows significant cultural resources may be disturbed.

The law is such that highway engineers have little choice but to hire professional archaeologists. For example, after a survey turned up archaeological evidence in the path of I-35 near Pattonsburg, Mo., James Roberts, highway commission division engineer, wrote rather dolefully to Leland Fletcher, assistant to the chief engineer: "As you are aware, it was necessary that we finance this archaeological investigation so that an environmental statement would be approved and this project could be financed with Interstate funds. After review . . . we remain somewhat dubious as to the significance of this site. However, we have no choice but to negotiate a contract for salvage." The $47,000 Pattonsburg salvage contract turned up a few hundred fragments of fire-hardened flint showing evidence of human use.

Robert's lamented lack of choices underscores the quandary. Above ground it is relatively easy for an engineer to assess what must be done to preserve environmental and cultural resources. But what is under the land? And who can tell but an archaeologist, trained to tell a common rock from a spearpoint worked laboriously thousands of years ago by ancient man?

By the time the M-210 contract had been signed, few choices were left. In the contract it said "an archaeological reconnaissance by the university for and at the expense of the (highway) commission located archaeological sites 23CL173, 23CL175, and 23CL178."

Reagan was paid $213.71 for that reconnaissance. Commission records show his survey started sometime after Aug. 7, 1974, and concluded Dec. 31, 1974.

Strangely enough, on July 20, 1974, J. Mett Shippee, a nationally known Kansas City archaeologist, and Lyle Weeks, a Missouri City amateur, had filed site locations for several ancient Indian sites near Missouri City. A log at the Missouri Archaeological Survey (which is across the hall from the Department of American Archaeology in Switzler Hall in Columbia) indicates that sites 23CL173 through 23CL177 are credited to Weeks with 23CL178 credited to Reagan. Survey sheets — kept separate from the logs — credit 23CL173 and 23CL175 to Weeks and Reagan. Reagan's name is entered on the sheets with brown ink while the rest of the sheet is written in blue or black ink, including Week's name.

The Missouri Archaeological Survey is described by the archaeology department as having "a working arrangement" with the Missouri Archaeological Society, an organization promoted by the university and made up mostly of amateurs who have thus far recorded 15,000 prehistoric cultural sites in the state. The relationship in the past has been that amateurs around the state usually found the sites, then university people would direct an investigation, aided by conscientious amateur volunteers. But with the advent of contract archaeology a distinct gulf has appeared between amateur and professional and it appears to be widening.

Of the sites that made up the Jacobson dig, Reagon said: "As far as I'm concerned, I found all three sites."

Weeks, whom Reagan called a "disgruntled amateur," said that when Reagan arrived in Missouri City to start the dig in late October, 1975, he asked Weeks to show him where site 23CL175 was.

William McCoy, a carpenter who lives a stone's throw from 23CL173, said he was off work most of the summer and fall of 1975.

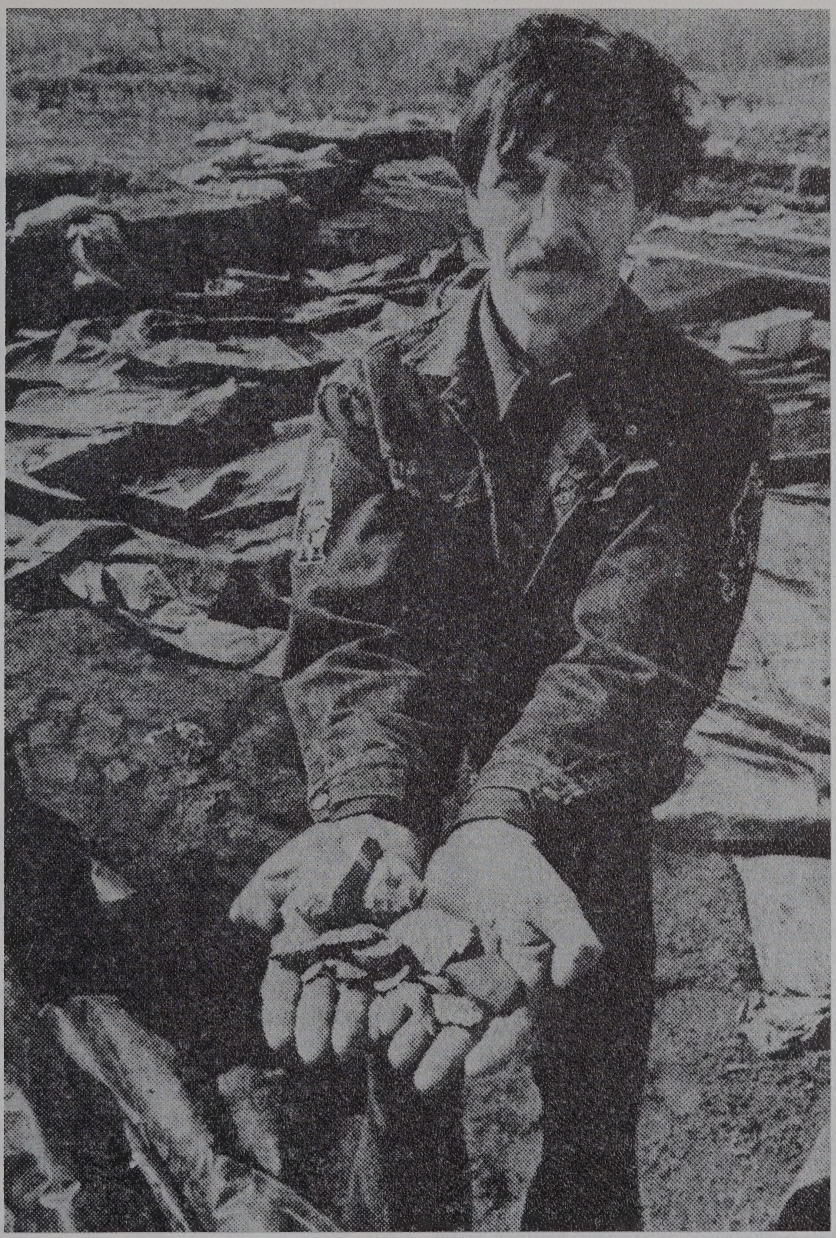


Figure 118
Although the archaeological artifacts Lyle Weeks held in his hands were not found at the Jacobson site, they were found in Clay County and represent the prehistoric Indian culture of the tribes that camped on the high bluffs above the Missouri River.

(Staff photo by Wes Lyle)

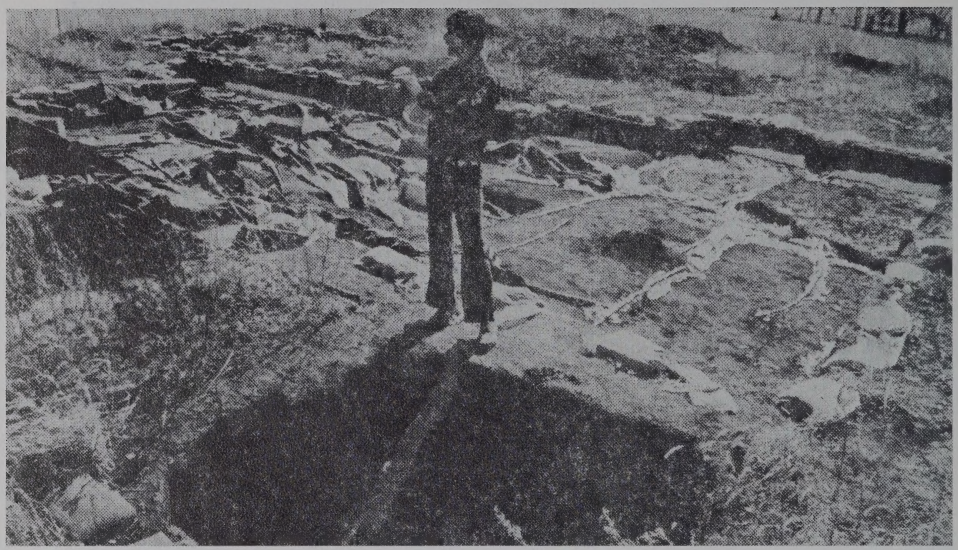


Figure 119
Open Pit
This archaeological excavation northwest of Missouri City in Clay County left open holes and plastic protecting the work was ripped apart. The site was worked by the University of Missouri under contract with the Missouri Highway Commission for salvage of archaeological artifacts on the property, which is in the path of new M-210. Lyle Weeks, a Missouri City resident and amateur archaeologist, visited the site recently. (Staff photo by Wes Lyle)

"If anybody from the university surveyed that land beside Lyle Weeks, they came in the dead of night," he said. "I was home every day and never saw a soul."

Shippee said he made no attempt to evaluate the sites when he and Weeks reported them because he knew of no excavations planned in the area. "The point is to report them," said Shippee, who worked seven years for Dr. Waldo Wedle, now curator emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution. Shippee, whom Wedle describes as "an archaeologist who knows more about northwest Missouri than any man in the country," has spent 47 years as an archaeologist and worked as one for the University of Missouri 19 years until he took a position with the Kansas City Museum a few years ago. In spite of his experience, Shippee would be classified an amateur under legislation that University of Missouri archaeologists currently are lobbying for in the state legislature.

Shippee described the Jacobson site, on which more than $40,000 in federal and state funds were spent, as "definitely second-rate. I'm not saying it was worthless. I'm saying there are a lot better sites that could teach us a lot more."

July 30, 1975, the University of Missouri proposed that it excavate the Jacobson site. The proposal was drawn up by Reagan and Evans, who envisioned a 2-phase operation, the first costing $33,312 and the second $117,984 for a total of $151,296.

Dr. William H. Marquardt, director of American Archaeology at U.M.C. and ultimately responsible for the project, said the $151,296 figure "was a safe estimate of what we needed . . . a lot of it depended on the good faith of the highway commission."

The highway commission sent the proposed contract back and said it didn't have that kind of money.

A second proposal surfaced. It was exactly the same as the first proposal except page four had been retyped. The $151,296 had been reduced to a new, lower total — $44,898. A date of completion was also changed on page two, moving the time back to April 1, 1977. Typographical errors in the two proposals are identical.

The new proposal was accepted. The contract was signed. Work was to begin in October, 1975.

Records over the following months, on file with the highway commission or at U.M.C., show:

● Purchase of a $149.93 Pace citizens' band radio for communications at the dig. Evans said that such a radio, used in conjunction with hand-held CBs, makes talking easier on windy days. Reagan said he had a plug in both the state-owned truck he used and his own private car which he sometimes drove, making the set interchangeable in the two vehicles.

● The hiring of Ms. Mary Oman during July and October, 1976, at a salary of $905.83 a month. Ms. Oman, who has a degree in anthropology and who uses her maiden name, is Reagan's wife. Reagan said they were married in the fall of 1975. Sources in the Missouri attorney general's office say that the Missouri Constitution prohibits a public employee, on penalty of job forfeiture, from hiring any relative by blood or kinship. Reagan said he and Evans made the hiring decisions on a "50-50 basis."

The records show that Miss Patricia Oman, Mary Oman's sister, was on the payroll for the dig in the fall of 1975, but that was before Reagan and Mary Oman were married.

● Highway commission records show that Reagan incurred $78.94 in travel expense in April, 1976, traveling between Columbia and Missouri City, a round-trip of about 250 miles. In May there were no travel expenses for Reagan, the records show. In June the travel expenses were $1,009.11, according to the records.

The June figures indicate expenses were paid for approximately 6,666 miles, or 24 round trips from Columbia to Missouri City, in other words six days a week. A 250-mile round trip daily would take five hours. The people working on the dig were presumably staying in the house they had rented in Missouri City rather than commuting. Travel expense records are not sufficient to indicate who was driving or when or where.

● Clarence W. Brown of Missouri City was hired to mow grass around the Jacobson site and plow an area across the road. "Sure I cut the grass," Brown said in an interview. "And then I hooked up the plow and plowed down the east side of the road. They (the U.M.C. archaeological excavation team) all ran over and looked to see if I'd come up with anything."

● In early July, 1976, the purchase of 12 shovels, six costing $14.50, six costing $14.75, for a total of $175.50. That same day, from the same hardware store in Liberty, Reagan purchased $37 worth of sheet plastic to cover the site.

(Those shovels, incidentally, figured in what Clay County Sheriff Jack Corum called "one of the kinkier robberies I've ever heard of." The shovels, along with a surveying instrument belonging to the state highway commission, were stolen sometime between Aug. 20 and Aug. 31, 1976, when someone entered the house the U.M.C. crew was renting east of Missouri City and took them from a closet inside the bathroom of the house. Corum said nothing else of value was taken. "What I'd like to know, if we ever find whoever took them," said Corum, "is what kind of thing he's got about shovels. But then I never heard of anyone keeping shovels in a bathroom closet either." Value of the items taken was set at $539.)

● Payment by U.M.C., with contract funds, of a bill incurred by a private firm at the same hardware store where the shovels were purchased. The bill apparently was inadvertently included among the U.M.C. charges and was paid without question. The bill was not major — two pounds of bolts at 80 cents a pound plus 6 cents tax.

● Food expenditures for 21 meals a week for the nine persons working on Jacobson site vary widely. Between June 8 and June 14, 1976, the cost at local markets for the nine was $87.77. Between June 21 and June 28, the cost was $195.69. Between June 28 and July 7, the cost was $182.86.

Search for man's history is often costly

The June 28 date concludes the voucher asking payment from June 21 to June 28. That date also starts the voucher asking payment from June 28 to July 7. From the records it is impossible to determine whether the inclusion twice of June 28 indicates double-billing or just a calendar mixup.

Highway commission records show that U.M.C., in its $44,898 bid, figured that the minimum the Jacobson site excavation could be done for was $18,564. By early February this year $40,159.91 had been spent. The fact that archaeological contracts rarely make the minimum figure can be seen in a letter written to the Missouri Highway Commission Sept. 18, 1974, exactly a year before the signing of the Jacobson site contract. Noting that another archaeological contract was figured at a minimum of $16,492 and a maximum of $47,934, H. Ralph Franklin, director of grants and contracts for U.M.C. wrote that:

". . . Cost cannot be estimated accurately and, if funded, the highway commission should figure on the maximum and we (U.M.C.) will do what we can to hold it on the minimum side."

That contract was completed for $45,389.61.

State highway commission records also show that either Evans or Reagan have been the principal investigators on at least $100,000 worth of the $150,000 spent by the commission for archaeological work since 1974. Evans, who has also surveyed sites for the proposed $100-million Meramec reservior in eastern Missouri, was quoted in the Columbia Missourian newspaper as saying that U.M.C. has a good chance of getting 1 per cent — $1 million — of the project cost, for archaeological salvage.

Reagan, despite the assertion by Shippee that the Jacobson site was "overdone, meaning you could have used a couple of men with shovels and found out all you wanted to instead of having an exercise for graduate students," said the Jacobson site has revealed extremely valuable data. Reagan said he hopes to have a report out this month.

Marquardt, the man ultimately responsible for what was done at the Jacobson site, said he had visited the dig several times, usually driving there with Evans. He described the site as one that contains "important chronological data needed to determine site significance for other single component sites in the region."

The Jacobson site crew members mainly were students getting field experience. Their pay was $3.21 an hour. Some amateurs were hired, including Weeks, who earned about $300 at the $3.21 rate. Other amateurs, including Shippee, helped out at the site.

Reagan said that the unpaid rent due Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Easely, who owned the crew house, was a bookkeeping error in Columbia.

However, the rent payments were made by Reagan by personal check. His check for the November and December rent plus utilities arrived by mail at the Easely's house Feb. 18. The check was dated Jan. 31.

Reagan and Evans said that the Easelys refused to enter into a contract with U.M.C., which would have meant their check would have been sent automatically from the university. Thus, Reagan said, he paid by personal check and was reimbursed by U.M.C. from contract funds.

The Easelys said they had no objection to a university contract but that Reagan chose to pay by personal check. "He started out paying $85 a month when he said he would have about four graduate students with him," Mrs. Beulah Easely said. "When it got up to eight or nine, well, we raised them $15. It was very reasonable rent — $100 a month. They didn't even tell us when they left. They left it clean but they didn't pay their bills as far as I'm concerned."

Reagan said that university-owned material left behind was just junk. In a letter to the Easelys, which arrived with his rent check (and most of the utility money although Easely said U.M.C. still owes him $15.68 for a light bill), Reagan wrote:

"We have left several pieces of junked (sic) furniture behind, I hope your new Tennents (sic) can use it or dump it in a hollow."

Feb. 17, the day before the letter arrived at the Easelys, Reagan said in an interview in his office at U.M.C. that he had used lumber to cover the deeper holes at the site but that vandals had probably taken it.

Two days later, Feb. 19, Reagan said the condition of the site was mainly the fault of the highway commission, which had given him clear plastic sheeting to cover the site (this was in addition to the dark plastic sheeting he had bought). Reagan said the clear plastic disintegrated in sunlight.

That same day Reagan returned to the site and tore apart the wood-framed sifting screens, throwing the two-by-four boards over the deeper holes.

Reagan said the site was covered with plastic rather than filled in because he anticipated an additional highway commission grant for more excavation. He said the grant is still being considered by the commission. However, highway commission workmen have since visited the site with a bulldozer and filled in the hole.

The day he talked about the fencing, Reagan also picked up the chairs and desk, which was one day after a photographer for The Times had recorded the scene at the dig site and at the house where the crew stayed. Reagan and two other U.M.C. students also threw some dirt into the deeper holes left by the backhoe. But they didn't get very far. The ground was frozen.

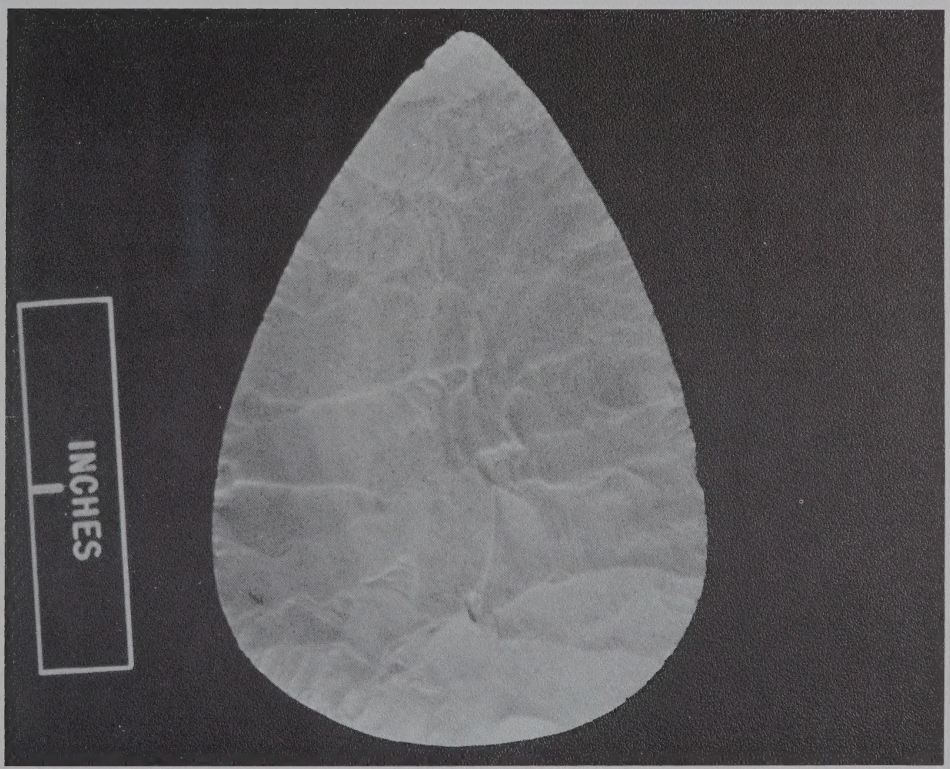


Figure 120
A beautiful and exceptionally well made blank or leaf type blade. Found in Madison County, Illinois.

Collection of Pat Fleming, Godfrey, Illinois

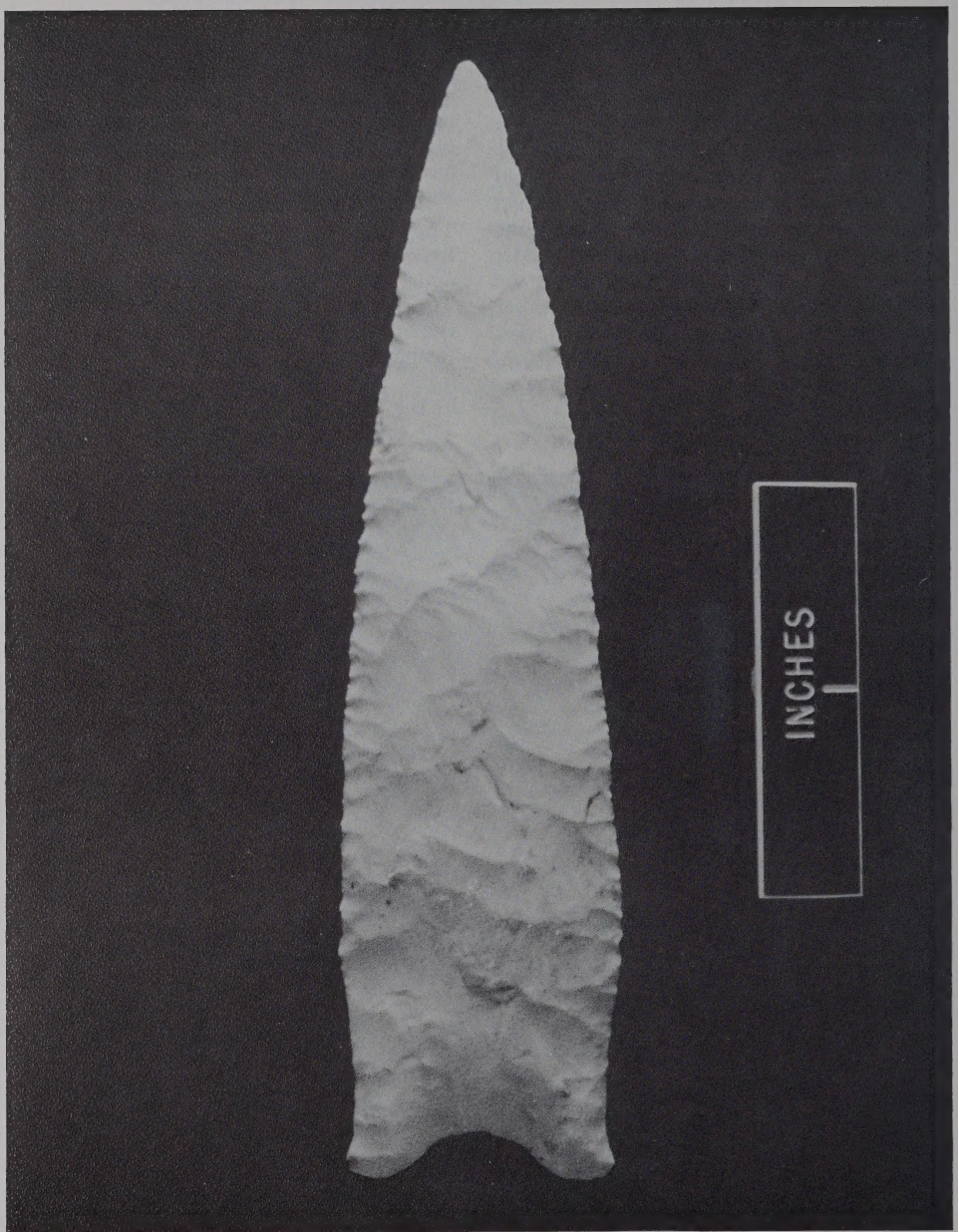


Figure 121
Another point that speaks for itself. Found in Ralls County, Missouri.
Collection of George Hoke, Macomb, Illinois.

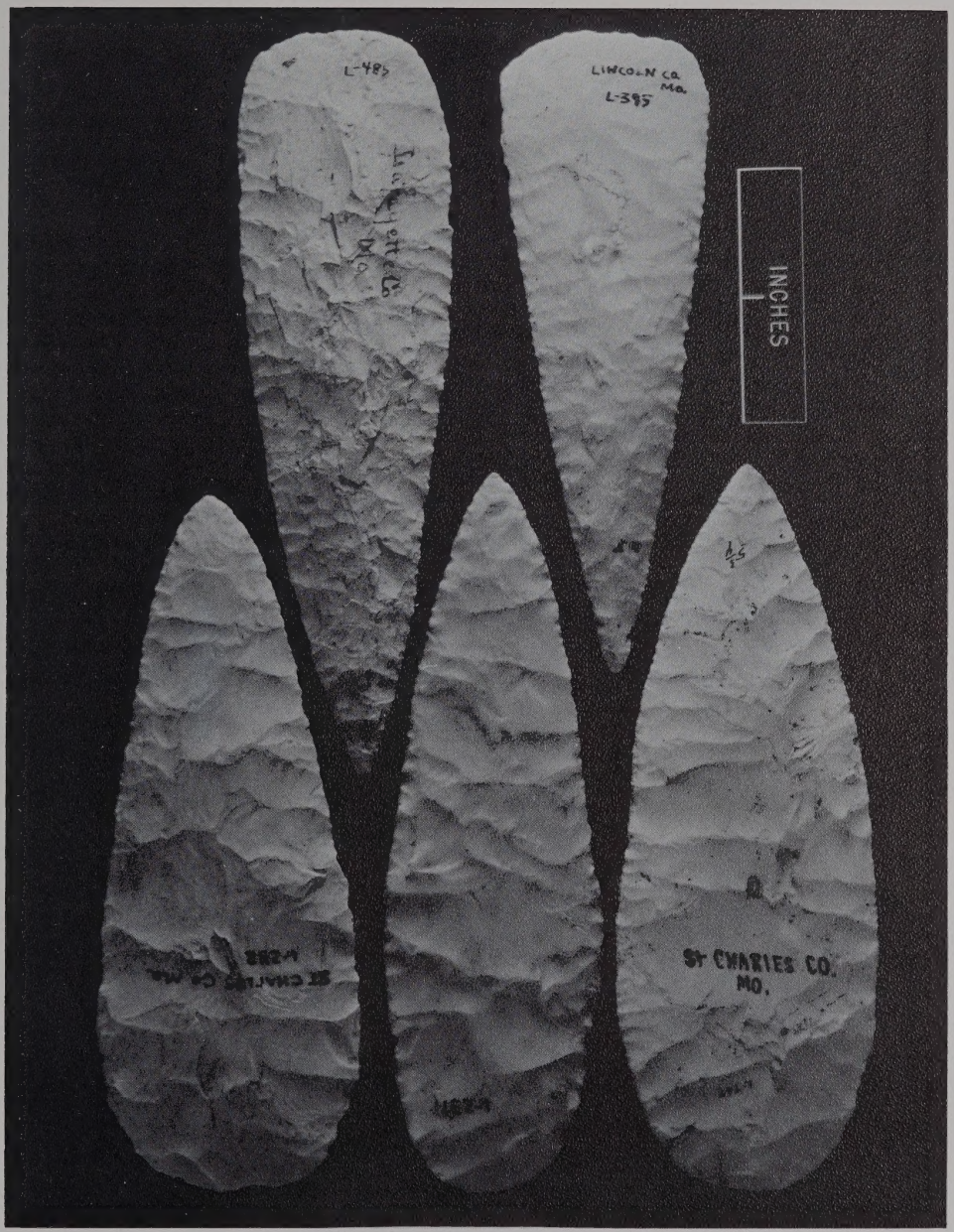


Figure 122
A group of fine chert knives all found in the state of Missouri.
Collection of Glen Leesman, Atlanta, Illinois.

Figure 123
Left: A hooded effigy type pottery water bottle. Found in Northeast Arkansas.
Right: A stirrup type pottery water bottle. Found in Northeast Arkansas.
Collection of Glen Leesman, Atlanta, Illinois

Figure 124
These are examples of the reproductions that appeared on the market beginning in 1956, by the hundreds, especially in the state of Illinois. Your editor made the mistake purchasing these on the advice of others and against his own good judgment.

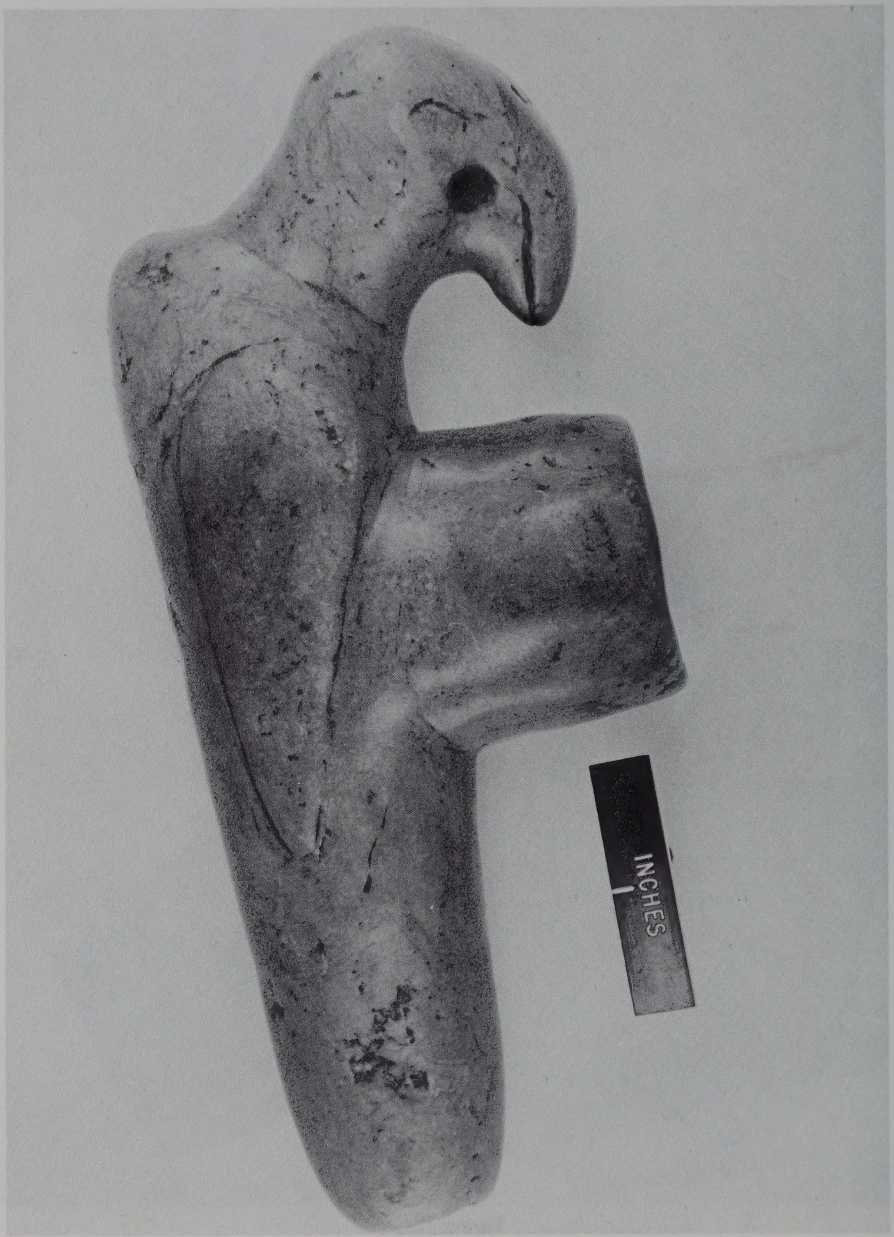


Figure 125

A great pipe reproduction made of grey colored Ohio pipestone. This pipe was presented to our societies educational display by Paul Malloy (deceased) of Lincoln, Illinois. He paid a pretty price for this reproduction. Paul was man enough to live with his mistake and did his duty to his fellow collectors.

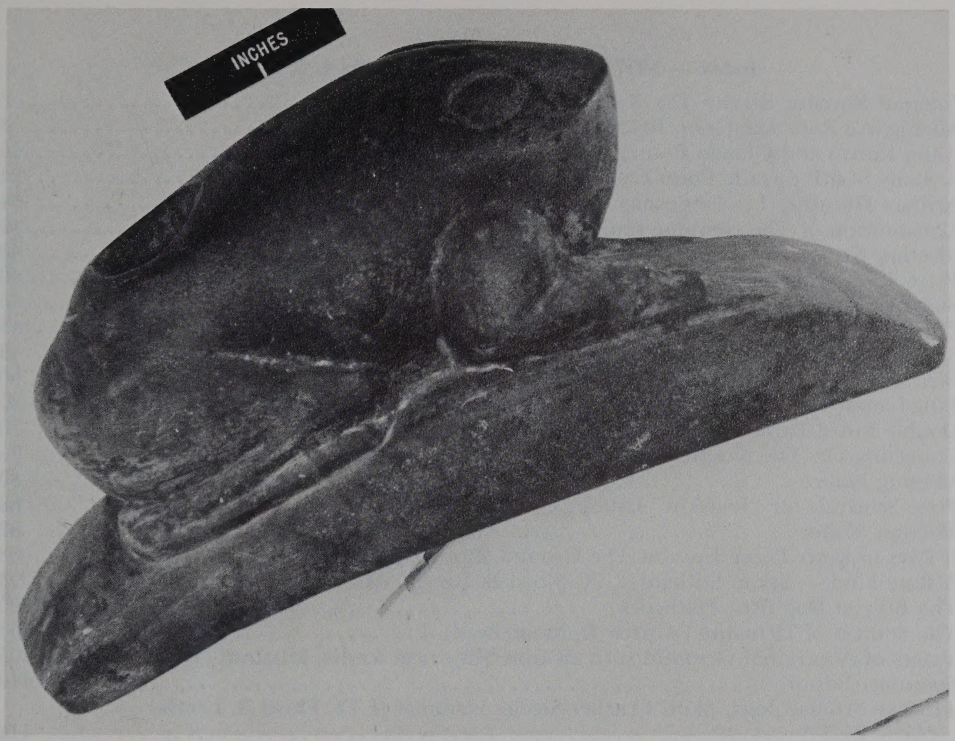


Figure 126
Another large pipe reproduction made of a fine grained sandstone. The same facts apply to this pipe and its disposition as to the pipe pictured in figure 123, page 156.

MEETING NOTICE

Dayton, Ohio Meeting
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.
Sunday, October 23, 1977 — 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Imperial House — South on State Route 725 and I-75 from I-70

Two free tables per collection of Indian relics — Stone Age only. Contact: Gray LaDassor to display historic artifacts for educational purposes only, on special tables only, if available.

Rosette ribbons will be awarded for various categories of Stone Age artifact displays.

Bring your artifacts to be photographed. A first class photographer will be at your service.

Photographs to be used for publication in *The Redskin,* or, for use in the authentication program.

Gordon Hart and his authentication committee will have an extensive authentication program. Contact Gordon for information on participation in this program. If fine coins and stamps are deserving of a certificate of authenticity, why not your fine prehistoric artifacts?

For Reservations call or write
Art Wesolouski, Box 29, North Dayton Street
Dayton, Ohio

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Price Schedule for Redskin Issues

Short set 1966-67-68 (10 issues) (several sets) $40.00
Single copies 1966-67-68 ..... 3.00
Long set 1966 through 1976 (42 issues) non available at present) 100.00
Single copies 1969 through 1976 ..... 2.00

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

Volume IV — April 1969 — Number Two — Will pay per issue $6.00

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